FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 078 23 April 1986

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KAPLLANI SPEAKS AT UN ON ECONOMIC POLICY

AU191400 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA) -- In the debate on the economic situation in Europe held in the 41st session of the Economic Commission of the UN on Europe which is holding its proceedings in Geneva, Muhamet Kapllani, vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the delegation of the PSRA took the floor on April 18. He said among others:

The 41st session of the Economic Commission on Europe is holding its proceedings at a time when the political and economic climate in the world continues to be grave. The international peace and seucrity is threatened every day by the imperialist and hegemonic policy of the superpowers. While this commission is recommended to examine the cooperation also in the Mediterranean region, we must point out the fact that the situation in this basin is deteriorated and recently it has become rather serious and threatening as a result of the brutal acts of aggression undertaken by the USA against Libya. Challenging the world opinion, the USA, under the pretext of war against terrorism is legalising and applying state terrorism against the Libyan brave and peaceloving people are directed at the same time against all the Arab peoples and are a serious threat to the peace and security in the Mediterranean, in Europe and in the world. The Albanian delegation voices its determination against the policy from the position of strength and denounces the aggressive acts of American imperialism towards Libya. The grave situation created in the Mediterranean makes even more indispensable the removal of the aggressive fleets of the two superpowers from this region.

Speaking of economic problems he said: The United States of America and the Soviet Union have elaborated a new economic strategy which aims at the expansion of their hegemony and domination through debts and credits, technical-scientific monopoly and technological necolonialism.

In the countries of Europe too, without sparing even their closest partners. The debts are turned into a phenomenon with dangerous economic and political consequences. Ever more evident is becoming the phenomenon of closed markets, which has led to the narrowing of the exports and the fiercer rivalry for markets, the protectionist measures are being rapidly intensified and the tariffs and non-tariff barriers are increasing and differentiated imports for different countries and zones are being limited.

Further on, the Albanian representative spoke of the economic development of Albania. The PSR of Albania, he said, has a stabilised economy which is being developed and strengthened non-stop on the basis of an economic and principled policy elaborated by the party of labour and comrade Enver Hoxha. The 7th Five-Year Plan, which we have just completed, was an important period for the consolidation of the economic and social development of our country on the road of socialism. During this five year plan, a great program of investments will be realised self-reliantly, the structure of the economy will improve, the scale of exploitation and processing of the raw materials at home will increase, the energy basis will expand, new mines will be opened and the existing ones will expand further. Metallurgical and mechanical industry will strengthen and develop further.

The PSR of Albania, he said in conclusion, is for the development of free stable trade exchanges with different countries on the basis of mutual benefit and complete equality, without discriminations and restrictive measures. It considers these exchanges as a useful and necessary means for the normal development of international relations. But we oppose every effort to use these relations as a means of pressure and discrimination, to impose such concepts and practices which run counter to our policy of independent development.

U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECHES NOTED

LD221024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The series of military provocations by the United States which culminated in the aggressive action against Libya has not only seriously upset the overall political atmosphere in the world but also Soviet-U.S. relations. Here is our correspondent Vladimir Solecky from New York:

The U.S. media for this reason are devoting major attention to all signals about their future prospects. All the speeches delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev at the SED Congress have been carefully followed here, which was also the case in regard to his speech yesterday at a Berlin works, where he spoke about the possibilities of dissolving military blocks in Europe and the Soviet Union's willingness to carry out the planned summit meeting if a proper atmosphere is created for it. If President Reagan also voiced the hope yesterday that the planned visit by Mikhail Gorbachev could indeed be carried out this year, this is not as significant as his decision to withdraw two Poseidon-class nuclear submarines from operation so that when new Trident-class nuclear submarines are launched in May the limits agreed in the SALT II treaty on the number of nuclear warheads are not exceeded. This is regarded here as a certain defeat for the hawks from the Pentagon, who have been exerting all kinds of pressure to make the United States openly renounce observance of this treaty since it constitutes a major obstacle to the unrestricted development of their war projects.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST 'DANGEROUS STRIKE' AT PEACE

LD222115 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By Pavel Urban]

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- The third nuclear test conducted this year by the USA in the Nevada desert today is another dangerous strike against the policy of international peace and security.

The USA once again said its categorical "no" to the repeated calls by the Soviet Union for restraint and for serious talks on disarmament in tune with the aims of the U.N. Charter. The USA is thus quite consciously shifting the world to the fateful moment when one single strike of a match is enough to turn the earth into contaminated ruins.

The arguments used by the Reagan administration to justify its course are absolutely untenable.

In spite of the Soviet Union's observance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the Soviet proposals for nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 and for other ways of reducing the danger of military confrontation, the USA carried out the test. The answer to the question why it did so and why it arrogantly says it will continue these tests is that the USA continues seeking military superiority over the USSR, it wants to transfer the arms race into space and put the earth in nuclear chains in order to be able to control it.

It is an alarming scenario to which not only the Soviet Union and the socialist countries but also the broad front of the developing world and the public of the Western countries, including prominent state and political officials are opposed.

The value of Reagan's consent with the Geneva summit formulation that there can be no winners in a nuclear war can be questioned by right. If Washington continues saying that Mikhail Gorbachev will keep to his commitment and come for the second summit to the United States, Moscow has the right to ask Ronald Reagan to fulfil his share of the Geneva commitments.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S 'APPEAL' ON SALT II EXAMINED

LD222046 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] More than half of the members of the U.S. House of Representatives have sent a written appeal to the U.S. President urging that the United States continue to observe also in the coming years the treaty with the Soviet Union that limits strategic weapons and which the world knows under the abbreviation, SALT II. Why the congressmen should be urging the President just now is the subject of the following commentary:

The reason is simple: Time pressure. The fact is that as early as next month the United States is to lauch a new Trident submarine equipped with 24 nuclear warheads. Such an embellished submarine, however, exceeds the limit set by SALT II. If the United States does not want to violate the treaty it will have to liquidate at the same time other older nuclear vessels. The fact is, however that President Reagan evidently has only the slightest desire to do so. Donald Regan, the chief of the White House staff, openly admitted that on a television appearance yesterday. Apparently in order merely to blunt the edge of this admission he went on to add that during the next 2 weeks White House emissaries would consult U.S. allies in Western Europe on this issue.

This, however, does not mean a great deal. Experiences, and there are totally fresh ones, show that West European views do not count a great deal in the White House. After all, this issue has already been discussed and Western Europe has made it quite clear that it is in favor of observing the SALT treaty.

Moreover, Donald Regan yesterday gave a totally distorted picture of the U.S. political scene. The fact is that he claimed that a number of congressmen believe that since the treaty, which has never been ratified, has no legal bearing there is no logic in observing it.

However, the matter is different. In the first place there is no logic in the decision not to ratify it when so many renowned experts, including those from the United States, worked on drafting it for so many years. Moreover, although the United States has not ratified the treaty, both sides -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- pledged to observe it. Second, it is not true that Congress is against observing the treaty. On the contrary, the majority of congressmen are in favor. This is borne out not only by the previously mentioned written appeal by members of the House of Representatives but the Sentate, too, had recently drawn up a similar document. The Congress is apparently conscious of one fact. The violation of the SALT Treaty would further muddy the already poor hopes for the normalization of the international situation.

An influential Democratic congressman, Les Aspin, pointed out that a violation of the SALT II Treaty by the United States would substantially impair the United States' own security. The fact is that one cannot speculate on which obligations the United States will choose to observe and which it will not. One cannot speculate that the other side will idly watch a viloation of the SALT Treaty.

The Soviet Union would have to react inevitably and Soviet quarters have pointed this out on more than one occasion. In practice this would mean a further growth of the strategic nuclear potential, i.e. precisely those weapons which President Reagan has been burying verbally on so many occasions when developing his theories about space weapons.

The current steps by his government, however, merely demonstrate that the U.S. concept does not reckon with the liquidation of nuclear weapons but on the contrary with their expansion and with adding destructive weapons in space.

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. RAID AGAINST LIBYA

LD171229 Prague CTK in English 0646 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslavak newspapers today continued their comments on the U.S. air strike on Libya.

"The hysterical campaign of false accusations of Libya after the attacks at Rome and Vienna airports at the end of last year...brings to mind the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, escalated after the Tonkin Bay incident," the Communist Party newspaper RUDE PRAVO said.

In a large article on the objectives of what it said was a policy of provocations, the paper stressed that the current U.S. actions against Libya accentuated the historic parallel.

In the 1964 incident, the U.S. accused Vietnam of attacking U.S. warships by its gunboats in the bay.

"Those circles in the U.S. that would like to repeat a similar adventure... are now using every means to revive U.S. chauvinism and remove all obstacles that stand in the way of a direct involvement of U.S. troops in the fight against those countries the policy of which is being disliked by the White House, under the pretext of a 'struggle against terrorism'," RUDE PRAVO said.

"The U.S. Administration should realize it is impossible just to slap the world in its face again and again," the Czechoslovak people's party daily Lidova DEMOKRACIE said and added that it was necessary to view the agression against Libya in connection with Washington's policy of militarizing outer space and continuing feverish nuclear armament.

Bratislava April 17 (CTK) -- The Slovak daily PRAVDA noted today that the U.S. aggression against Libya is one of the more "black steps" made by the USA after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

The daily recalled the U.S. torpedoing of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, its provocative sending of U.S. ships into Soviet territorial waters and its call on the U.S. to reduce by 40 percent its diplomatic staff in the United Nations. After all these steps and the gross aggression against Libya, the USA has not the least right to regret the cancelling of the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for May. No one else but the U.S. Government is to blame for this development, PRAVDA stressed

CEREMONY HELD TO COMMEMORATE LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

Participants Listed

LD222204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The bequest of the life and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the thinker and creator of a revolutionary party of a new type, the leader of the international communist movement, and the founder of the Soviet state was recalled today in the National Theater in Prague by the participants in a festive rally to mark the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Present at the rally were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; the following members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; the following candidate members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra; the following secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present were heads of department of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal and Czech Governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, and of political party organs and public organizations of the National Front, and others.

Also among the guests was Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Representatives of the embassies of the other socialist countries.

Havlin Makes Speech

LD222113 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Speech by Josef Havlin, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, at ceremony to mark Lenin's birth anniversary in Prague's National Theater on 22 April -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak SR, esteemed comrades: 22 April is the date of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. His name is the symbol of revolutionary, socialist changes in the world. His teaching is the permanent component of the spiritual wealth of all progressive mankind. We express our permanent loyalty to the heritage of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, our endless respect for the thinker and revolutionary, the creator and teacher of the international working class, the creator of the revolutionary party of a new type, the inspirer and organizer of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the founder of the first socialist state in the world. His personality inseparably combined the genius of a theoretician and the unshakeable firmness of a proletarian fighter.

Lenin was outstanding for his deep understanding of the working class and all that which is the future of the mankind. He was outstanding for his foresight as a strategist and tactician of socialist revolution, for his bold thinking, for his realism in the assessment of specific situations, and for his unshakeable faith in the creative forces of working people. The everyday link Lenin had with the people enabled him to find correct answers to complex questions of the revolutionary struggle and of socialist construction.

Lenin's teaching in its entirety represents his theoretical and political views on socialism and communism, the generalization of the first realistic steps in the construction of a new life, a program of practical actions aimed at organizing socialist relations between people.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was proud of the first successes in socialist construction in the land of soviets. He strived for deep penetration into the essence of social phenomena; he paid great attention to problems of the national economy. He was able to assess correctly both positive points and weak points in all spheres of the life of Soviet society. He always demanded that senior workers should act energetically and consistently in harmony with the goals of the party, the vital interests of the working class, and the broad masses of the people -- all this on the basis of all-round and deep knowledge. Lenin taught that a liberated man will only be a good manager at his place of work if he strives for high quality in his work and does not allow it to be spoiled and if he, through his actions, contributes to the high standard of organization and management of the national economy, the development of science and technology, and the implementation of its results.

Lenin's ideas, which were reflected in a deep belief in the creative abilities of the masses as the key moving force of history, are highly topical today too. Lenin's teaching is our guide, force, and weapon. It is the Marxism of the present day; it is not a dogma but, as he himself used to say, an instruction for actions.

The strength of Leninism lies in its truthfulness, in the ability to generalize the experience of social practice and to continue to develop.

In the current stage of historical development it is particularly important to remember that the success of socialist development is directly related to the thoroughness with which the objective regularities of social development are applied in the policy of communist and workers' parties and how active the role of Marxist-Leninist theory is in the understanding and tackling of practical issues. Therefore, it is so important to continue to stress to the people, and particularly to senior management, the importance of an interest in theory and enable them to master Leninist methodology of the analysis of social processes.

The greatness of Lenin also rests in the fact that he showed what inexhaustible and revolutionary changing force is hidden in the collective mind and will of the proletariat and the working massess that are led and united by a Marxist-Leninist party. He was able to put this force into action for the preparation and victory of socialist revolution.

Lenin also emphasized that if a party's policy is to be successful, it must be based not only on an exact analysis of the objective situation but also on an analysis of previous revolutionary experience. In the current conditions this means, in particular, to assess profoundly the experience of the development of the world socialist system. However, this does not include only positive experience but also an analysis of the causes of all difficulties, errors, and faults and in particular drawing conclusions for the present and the future. One of the basic conditions of successful development of socialist society is the ability of communist and workers' parties to creatively apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of any given country, the art of lining revolutionary theory with revolutionary practice. Lenin pointed out on several occasions that it was necessary to be able to apply the general and chief principles of communism in individual relations between classes and parties, in individual features of objective development toward communism, on what is typical for each country, and on what must be investigated, discovered, and exposed.

Experience has shown that success in the construction of a new, socially and nationally just society is achieved when the policy of the communist party is based on firm scientific foundations. Any lack of appreciation of Marxist-Leninist theory and its [illegible] creative advancement, or a narrowly pragmatic understanding of its role, always poses a threat of serious political and ideological consequences. The new editions of the CPSU Program say that the experience of the CPSU and all of world socialism shows that the most important factors of successful advancement are: loyalty of the ruling communist and workers parties to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism,and the creative application of this teaching: firm links between the parties and the wide masses of the working people; reinforcement of the authority of these parties and their leading role in society; strict observance of Leninist norms in the life of the party and the state and in developing the socialist rule of the people; sober assessment of existing situations; a timely and scientifically based tackling of arising problems; and the building of relations with other fraternal countries based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The CPCZ is aware of its share of responsibility for the reinforcement of unity and closeness of the world socialist community, based on the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist internationalism, and its responsibility for further dynamic growth and achievements of world socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism. Our party unequivocally identified itself with this before the Czechoslovak people and the entire international revolutionary movement. It will contribute -- in the spirit of the congress resolutions -- to the accelerated and more general utilization of the advantages of socialism, strengthening unity, increasing the strength, authority, influence, and prestige of the countries of the socialist community. A prominent task in this direction is to promote our alliance, friendship, and all-round cooperation with the USSR. A vital importance of this fraternal link was emphasized by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 17th congress, in these words: Our entire way of socialist construction so far has shown the basic and lasting importance of alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR for the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people, for safeguarding the security of our state. This tie, based on mutual respect and understanding, on the coincidence of views of our communist parties on all basic issues, is for us not only a revolutionary bequest but also a living fact, not only an affair of the mind but of the heart too; it is the security on which we base all our plans and prospects.

The 27th CPSU Congress is an example of loyalty to the teaching of Lenin in the present conditions. We can already say that it has entered the history of the USSR, world socialism, and the international workers' and communist movement as a congress of creative Leninism. Because of the historical range of tasks and problems discussed at it, the congress has become an outstandingly important forum that mapped out further ways of building a new, socially and nationally just society, and securing the peaceful future of human civilization. The 27th CPSU Congress gave clear answers to the vitally important issues of our times. Its documents entail enormous theoretical riches and a number of new important generalizations and conclusions. They represent a creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory in the new conditions of the development of Soviet society, world socialism, and the international workers' and communist movement. The congress has adopted a scientific and realistic program of further improving Soviet socialist society and its gradual change over to communism. It has worked out a general line of internal and foreign policy of the party, a line of accelerating the social-economic advancement of the country, and strengthening peace in the world. A profound scientific analysis of the internal situation and the international situation, a critical assessment of experience in the construction of socialism so far, and of the development of the world revolutionary process, revolutionary courage and daring in tackling the coming and more distant tasks in the internal and foreign policy, have become an inspiring example for our party, too.

Comrades, as the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ approaches, we recall that it was Vladimir Ilich Lenin who stood at the cradle of our party, and helped its founders to find the correct path to the revolutionary vanguard -- the path under the banner of the international communist movement. It was also Lenin's teaching, assimilated and applied in a creative way by the leaders of our party, which showed itself in the conditions pertaining in Czechoslovakia to be the only correct way to liberate the working man from exploitation and to provide a decent life for him.

The experience of the CPCZ, in full harmony with the experience of Lenin's party, is testimony to the fact that the party can successfully fulfill its historic vanguard role and lead the working class and the masses to build a new society only if it consistently pays attention to its Marxist-Leninist character and to its firm link with the people. Proof of this is the results we have achieved in all spheres of public activity in the period of building a developed socialist society, in which we created a firm basis for our further successful development.

The 17th CPCZ Congress gave a demanding assessment of the development of our society throughout that period. On the basis of all the results achieved in our people's work, and of the goals which we are pursuing, it set out a bold program for the coming 5 years, and the prospects up to the end of the century. It urgently stressed the need for faster economic and social development of our society; it called for greater output and efficiency of the national economy; and it provided new stimulus for scientific and technical progress, for the all-round welfare of the people, and for consistent application of the principles of social justice, for an active social policy aimed at consolidating the socialist way of life. It brought forth new impulses for strengthening socialist democracy, for developing the initiative and creative activity of the working people. It stressed the need for a closer link between the ideological and organizational work of the party and the urgent tasks of our society. It paid great attention to raising the level of education, the qualifications, and cultural standard of the people, especially the young generation.

We link the implementation of the 17th party congress with further continuation of the great struggle for a new way of thinking, for new theoretical and practical approaches to the needs of the present stage of development of socialism, with a new style of work, with tackling the pressing important issues connected with improving management and planning, and with strengthening the international socialist division of labor. Its implementation means that we must all struggle against complacency, lack of principles, parochial interests, and bureaucratic attitudes, against inertia and all other phenomena that slow down our progress. The tasks and problems that the congress dealt with and incorporated in its resolutions must be at the center of the continuing attention of party bodies and organizations, of state and economic bodies, of all the organizations affiliated to the National Front, and of every citizen of our socialist land.

Esteemed comrades! Despite the vast peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the countries of the world socialist system, the international situation remains very tense. Because of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, the threat of nuclear conflict and the end of civilization still hangs over mankind. In the history of mankind there has never yet been such a problem and now it is urgent and clear with its cruel inexorable essence, on the most practical level. The arms race has led mankind to a critical situation, to the border line that cannot be crossed if development is not to take place. Today, we have no other alternative than the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The policy of confrontation must be replaced, as was called for by the 27th CPSU Congress, by a comprehensive system of security including all spheres of international relations.

This is why the struggle for peace and for saving civilization and life on earth is the basic strategic line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, all socialist countries, and all progressive and revolutionary forces of the world. This is a program that fulfills the humanist goals and ideals of socialism and communism. We can see daily that the imperialist circles of the United States have no interest in the solution of vitally important questions of mankind, and continues in their militarist, aggressive policy and nuclear tests. They continue in it, above all, to develop and test new space weapons in order to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. In their war mania they do not even shrink from quite unprecedented attacks against the people of countries who have set out on a different path of development than that which the United States would like. They demonstrated this recently in Libya in front of the whole world. Such a risky policy is unequivocally condemned by us. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community will not allow a disturbance of the strategic balance that has been achieved. If necessary, they will adopt corresponding measures to ensure their security. The time has come, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his speech at a meeting with workers of the Volga motor vehicle works, to stop building relations with the Soviet Union on false illusions. One of the most dangerous illusions is that the peace intentions and appeals of the Soviet Union are a weakness. Let us make it clear, Comrade Gorbachev said, no one will exhaust us by the arms race, or defeat us from space, or get ahead of us in technology.

The coordinated policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community is today the main barrier to the war plans of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism. This is a policy of struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race, for the liquidation of mass destruction weapons, for the prevention of the threat of a new world war, a policy which gives hope to mankind to enter the new millenium without fears for the future. It is a policy of strengthening and developing the world socialist system and the world socialist community. Today the fate of peace and social progress in the world are linked much more closely to it than ever before. It is a policy of peaceful competition in countries with different social systems; a policy of cooperation between all countries of the world, the respecting of interests of these states, above all, in the interest of security; and a policy of cooperation in the solution of a whole complex of global problems. This is a policy of strengthening solidarity, the international workers' and communist movement, the development of cooperation between all peace-loving, democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces in the struggle for common goals, peace, and social progress.

This was proved yet again in a speech delivered by Comrade Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress where a new Soviet disarmament initiative was put forward. The Soviet Union proposes, Comrade Gorbachev said, to reach an agreement on a significant limitation of all types of land forces and tactical air forces of European states and also the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada which are based in Europe. The military alliances and units involved would**dissolved** and and their weapons liquidated or stored on a [word indistinct] territory. The whole of Europe should be the geographical zone for this limitation -- that is, from the Atlantic to the Urals. At the same time, together with conventional weapons, nuclear operational-tactical weapons would be reduced. These are proposals which every sensible person can understand and which are also fully supported by the people of the Czechoslovak SR.

Comrades! We enter the second half of the 1980's with certainty and firm conviction that the challenging and complex tasks of the further development of our socialist society will be fulfilled. We have at our disposal a great economic potential, a many-strong team of qualified cadres. We are a firm part of the world socialist community. We have a strong, united, and capable CPCZ which enjoys the trust of all our people. The unity of the party and people, as we have seen more than once, is a mighty force in our socialist society.

The program of the 17th CPCZ Congress has been adopted by all political parties and organizations united in the National Front, as their own. It has the great support of our people because it expresses their vital interests. With it we shall approach the forthcoming elections and will implement it everyday at all sections by devoted work.

Lenin's bequest and work we shall honor best if we give all the efforts of the party and people to the further successful building of an advanced socialist society.

Long live Leninism, the still living and creative teaching! Long live the CPSU! Long live the CPCZ! Long live peace! [appaluse]

Janik Addresses Rally

LD230318 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region convened this afternoon for a festive rally attended by leading representatives of party and state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The still relevant bequest of the founder of the first socialist state in the world was highlighted in a speech by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Among other things, he said:

[Begin recording] It is with Lenin's name and teaching that the greatest revolutionary events of the 20th century, which profoundly changed the face of the world, are linked. These are, in particular, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the socialist revolutions in a number of other countries, the emergence and development of the world socialist system, the disintegration of colonialism, the growth and success of the working class movement in the capitalist countries, and the enormous upsurge of the antiwar and peace movement. Thus, life truly bears out and confirms the international validity and historic importance of Leninism. The results of the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congres and the CPSL Congress are testimony to the further deepening and implementation of Leninist norms in the life and work of our party. They were a demonstration of the ideological and political unity of the CPCZ, its cohesion, unwavering fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, and commitment to the people, society, and peace. They were permeated with a principled, down-to-earth, and critical approach in summing up the results achieved; they gave a high assessment of the party's activity and of the devoted and enterprising work of the people in putting into effect the policy of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The need to speed up our society's development and to raise substantially national economic performance and efficiency is the key task which is set for us by the present stage of development from both the internal and international point of view. To this end, we must mobilize all our material and intellectual potential. In a few weeks' time, elections will take place for the representative bodies at all levels. In this context, it is especially topical to recall Lenin's words that the organs of power must work not only for the working people, but also through the working people, so that the power of the representative bodies is everywhere demonstrated in the content and style of their work. All the success we have achieved in the development of our society, and all our socialist existence today is indivisibly linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, with his teaching and with the Marxist-Leninist ideology. In his work we find the guarantee that the road we are traveling along is the right one, and that our tasks will be accomplished. [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade Jan Janik, the festive rally in the Pavol Orszagh Hviezdoslav Theater in Bratislava ended with the Internationale.

NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEES HOLD SESSION

Leaders Attend

LD101939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech SR, and the Slovak SR met in Prague today at a joint plenary session to discuss preparation for elections to representative bodies. Present at the session were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Peter Colotka, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Kozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vladimir Herman and Ignac Janak; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. Also present were the representatives from the other political parties in the National Front: Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Michal Zakovic, chairman of Freedom Party; and Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; prominent functionaries of mass organizations of the National Front, of the Federal Assembly, of the Czech and Slovak National Council, and other personages in our political and public life.

Proclamation Issued

AU210929 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR on the elections to the representative bodies, adopted at today's joint session of the Central Committees of National Fronts of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak SR's.

The proclamation says: On 23 and 24 May of this year we will elect deputies for the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak SR, Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, and National Committees of all levels. We will approach the elections with a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the socialist homeland with firm will and decisiveness to fulfill the program adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

We are approaching the elections with a good balance sheet. The main aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan were fulfilled. The material and spiritual wealth of our country has increased. Everybody can see what has improved in our villages and towns. Despite the fact that not all resolutions were implemented, the achieved results have brought important progress on the path of construction of an advanced socialist society. At the 17th CPCZ Congress we were able to declare with justification: Czechoslovakia has entered the second half of the 1980's as a politically firm, economically and socially advanced state with high living and cultural standards of the population. What we have achieved in the past years, despite the difficult conditions, is the product of the fruitful labor of the working class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, all honest citizens, and careful managers who linked their lives with socialism. It is the result of the principled policy of the CPCZ, the essence of which is service to the working man. It is the joint effort of the entire National Front that unites political parties, social and hobby organizations, and also legislative bodies, National Committees, state and economic organizations, and institutions. Sincere gratitude and recognition goes to all those who, by their devoted activities, contributed to the successes which we have achieved.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR goes on to say:

We approach the elections with a clear program that was worked out by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the next 5 years and up to the year 2000. It is a program that corresponds to the basic interests of working people, our nations and nationalities, and the needs of the further development of our society. The entire National Front and the vast majority of our people identify with it fully. The core of this program, its basic goal, is the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our society. This is the only realistic path of the further growth of the living standard of the population, the deepening of the socialist way of life, the perfection of the system of social security and guarantees of our citizens, health care, the further development of education and culture. It is a program of modernization of our economy, its intensification, the more decisive application of scientific-technical progress, the best possible utilization of possibilities and advantages of socialism, more effective planning and management of the economy, and the deepening of our participation in the international socialist division of labor. It is a program of a constant deepening of socialist democracy which is one of the greatest achievements of our people, one of the most important results of the revolutionary changes of society.

The broader participation of working people in everyday decision making about affairs of enterprises and villages, management and the administration of the state is the permanent feature of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front. It is a program of the strengthening of the socialist system, the moral-political unity of the people, the fraternal coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks and all nationalities living in our state. It is a program of peace, alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community by which we identify with the forces of progress and democracy in the world.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR on the elections to the representative bodies recalls that the achievements of socialism had to be fought for with difficult struggles. The mastering of new tasks will require great efforts and energetic struggle against various obstacles.

The only way to increase the wealth and satisfy the growing needs of the society is through conscientious and high quality work. This concerns everyone in managerial posts; working people in production, science, education, services, culture and health services; and at each section. Responsibility, initiative, and creative approach to tasks; discipline and order; irreconcilability toward shortcomings, any manifestations of bad economizing, slapdash work, ignoring or violating the interests of the society, and socialist norms of life, are necessary everywhere. All our efforts for the further development of socialism, a happy life and prosperity for our homeland are integrally linked with the historic struggle which socialism and progressive mankind wages against the reactionary forces of imperialism to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace. A reliable path toward this is shown by the peace program of the Soviet Union and the new proposals and initiatives heard from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, which met with a sincere response and support of the Czechoslovak people. The requirement -- to rid the world of nuclear arms by the end of the century -- is the most urgent and important basic requirement of the present.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR on the elections to the representative bodies stresses that the creation of election programs of the National Front is an important task in the preelection period.

We are convinced that you will participate actively in its creation and examination, that by your proposals and participating in their implementation you will contribute to the further prosperity of towns and villages and to the improvement of living conditions.

The fulfillment of tasks of the national economy this year for a successful entry to the Eighth 5-Year Plan has to receive priority at each place of work. Responsible work awaits us in the nomination of candidates for deputies. It is necessary to ensure that the further development of our society is put in the hands of people who are devoted to the cause of socialism, hard working, have high moral qualities, and are respected by the people. We are deeply convinced that you will support National Front candidates and that in the elections the joint determination to follow the path of construction of an advanced socialist society will win. We look to the future with faith. We have a clear program ahead of us and the creativity, experience, and maturity of the people, and our joint work is the basis of its implementation. We lean on the alliance and the overall cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We love our homeland for its stirring history, famous revolutionary traditions, and also for its socialist present. It is our highest duty to protect its beauty, look after it, increase its wealth, and utilize everything that was created and left to us by previous generations. Let the elections be the expression of our aspirations and the firm determination to work for the prosperity of our homeland; for the happiness and well-being of our citizens; and for peace, progress, and an honorable life on this planet. The CPCZ, the National Front, and all the people are firmly united for the implementation of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON SED REELECTION

LD220425 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker on his reelection as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. In it, he voiced the wishes for much success in implementing the intentions set out by the 11th party congress and the conviction that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between both fraternal parties and states will continue to develop and intensify in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism, and world progress.

RECEPTION FOR FOREIGN DIGNITARIES HELD

Gorbachev, Honecker Attend

LD211745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- After the 11th SED Congress ended, the SED Central Committee gave a reception in Berlin this afternoon for the foreign delegations. Together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the members and candidate members of the Politburo and the Central Committee attended the reception in the Central Committee headquarters in Marx-Engels Platz. Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of the CPSU delegation, proposed the toasts.

The reception afforded Erich Honecker and other members of the party leadership many opportunities for friendly talks with foreign guests who expressed their appreciation of the results of the 11th SED Congress. The chairmen of the friendly parties, cooperating with the SED in the National Front, were among the guests.

Honecker Gives Address

DW211743 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Address by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a reception for the foreign guests to the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 21 April -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear foreign guests: I welcome you very cordially to this friendly reception following the conclusion of the 11th party congress. I wish the Central Committee members and candidates members best successes for their responsible activities.

We have had days full of work as well as creative discussions rich in initiative. The 11th SED Congress has been an event of special importance for our country. It outlined the further shaping of a socialist society in the GDR and has provided answers to new questions that are posed by life. That is shown by its resolutions on continuing coordination of the economic and social policies, which require a high increase in productivity and serve the people's welfare.

Connecting the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution is increasingly gaining in importance. It will secure a place among the most developed industrial states for the GDR. The certainly ambitious tasks that our party congress has set for us will be implemented in increasingly closer cooperation with our fraternal countries, in particular, the Soviet Union. The fact that there is agreement in principle on all essential elements of the economic and social strategy creates optimum conditions for that.

Increasing the strength of socialism, consolidating the unity and cohesion of our community, and doing everything in our power to preserve peace for the present and future generations is considered by the SED as a noble internationalist obligation.

Dear comrades and friends, we extend cordial and fraternal thanks to the delegates representing 143 communist parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national democratic parties, and national liberation movements as well as socialist and social democratic parties.

You play a large role in the success of our party's highest forum, in the productive exchange of experience and opinion on the basic problems of our time. During your meetings with our country's citizens the spirit of mutual understanding and internationalist solidarity was clearly in evidence.

Our party congress has reflected the growing opportunities for cooperation of the different political forces in the interests of peace and security of the people as well as in the interests of social progress. We express our special gratitude to the CPSU delegation and our friend and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [applause] Your significant speech at our party congress has convincingly proved the unity of socialism and peace and the historic role of Lenin's party and country as pioneer of peace and social progress.

At the same time, it confirmed that there is full agreement between the SED and CPSU in all basic problems of social developments and international activities and that they have firm fraternal relations as co-strugglers, comrades-in-arms, and allies. [applause]

Dear foreign guests, rest assured that the SED will honorably meet its internationalist responsibility in the struggle for peace and further strengthening it. Dear comrades, esteemed guests, I ask you to drink with me to the 11th SED Congress and, what is most important of all, the successful implementation of its resolutions. [applause] To further progress in the building of socialism and in the struggle for a life of all people in peace! To the health of all who are present here. [applause]

GORBACHEV, HONECKER, MENGISTU ATTEND CONCERT

DW211924 East Berlin Television Service in German 1822 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] In the Berlin Friedrichstadt Palace a festive function is taking place to mark the 40th anniversary of the merger party congress as well as the conclusion of the 11th SED Congress. In the presence of Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, renowned artists and ensembles are presenting a program almost 2 hours long. Among those taking part are children's choirs, singers in uniforms, world famous vocal and instrumental soloists, renowned actors, well-known orchestras, and dancers.

FURTHER DETAILS ON GORBACHEV DEPARTURE

LD222029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 22 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, commenced the journey home on Tuesday morning.

Mikhail Gorbachev was bidden a fraternal farewell by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decorated with the GDR state flag and the red flags of the international working class. Girls and boys from the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization and Soviet Pioneers presented the two party leaders, Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, and the members of the delegation with bunches of flowers. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary thanked Erich Honecker for his days in the GDR, which were rich in experiences. The two party leaders embraced at the gangway to the special Aeroflot aircraft. Mikhail Gorbachev waved before he entered the aircraft.

The members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo and other leading personages were present at the farewell ceremony.

The following were present: Marshall of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR National People's Army; and other high-ranking military officers and diplomats from the Soviet Embassy.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Received by Honecker

AU191728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- On behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, was conveyed a warm friendly salute and wishes of full success of the eleventh SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] party, and the friendly people of the GDR wishes of prosperity and progress.

Erich Honecker thanked and requested in his turn that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and the Communists, the entire Romanian people wishes of further accomplishments in implementing the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Erich Honecker by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Meets Stoph, Kleiber

AU211715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 21/4/1986 -- In GDR to attend the proceedings of the Eleventh Congress of the SUPG, the head of the RCP delegation Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, met with Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. Questions were approached on that occasion related to the economic cooperation between Romania and the GDR.

The Romanian deputy prime minister also met with Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, with whom he examined aspects of bilateral economic cooperation.

Visits Rostock

AU201751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 21/4/1986 -- On Sunday, April 20, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who attend the proceedings of the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, visited the town and District of Rostock.

The delegation were welcomed by Peter Wielken, member of the Secretariat of the Rostock District Committee of the SED, by other local party and state officials.

They met with the working people of the "Neptulwerft Rostock" shipyard when the RCP chief delegate and Reinhold Blana, secretary of the Rostock town organization of the SED, highlighted the brotherly ties between the RCP and the SED, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. It was stressed that a particularly important role in the development of the close cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries had been played by the meetings Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, by the decisions and understandings reached on those occasions.

SFRY'S BILAC MEETS SCHURER, VISITS LEIPZIG

'Cordial' Talks With Schuerer

LD200500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Jure Bilac, an LCY Central Committee Presidium member, who is leading our party delegation at the 11th SED Congress, had talks today with Gerhard Schuerer, SED Politburo candidate member. During long, cordial talks, it was jointly assessed that SED-LCY cooperation is very successful.

At the end of the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer hosted a luncheon in honor of Jure Bilic.

Visits Leipzig Factory

LD202345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2039 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation that is attending the 11th SED Congress and is led by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Leipzig and Grimma, a chemical installations and equipment production factory and the center of the GDR chemical industry.

The guests were accorded a very cordial and friendly reception. Delegation members had talks with Roland Woetzel, secretary of the SED kreis leadership, who briefed his guests on the economic development of the district, one of the most industrialized areas in the GDR, and on the activity of the party organization.

CPCZ DELEGATION TO SED CONGRESS TOURS FREIBERG

LD202344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is attending the 11th SED Congress, visited the Karl Marx Stadt region today. Jozef Gafrik, our correspondent reports:

Freiberg, a district town with 50,000 inhabitants in the Karl Marx Stadt region, welcomed the Czechoslovak guests with festive decorations and with somewhat cold and rainy weather.

There are a number of research institutes in Freiberg, and one of them -- the Research Institute of Fuels -- was visited by our delegation.

Comrade Bilak had a conversation with leading workers of the institute and acquainted himself with the institute's work. He viewed equipment for the conversion of coal to gas under pressure. Then a meeting was held with the staff at the institute. It was addressed, on behalf of our delegation, by Vaclav Sipek, the leader of the North Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee.

In the afternoon, our delegation visited the historical part of the town which at present is under extensive reconstruction. The mayor of Freiberg spoke about the principles by which the municipal construction enterprise are guided in the renewal of the housing stock. During a conversation with deputies of the town and local national committees in the town hall, members of the CPCZ delegation acquainted themselves with the activity of the local administrative bodies and were interested in the development of public services. In the early evening, the delegation returned to Berlin.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LIBYAN DIPLOMAT

LD182008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig today received the acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ) in the GDR, 'Abdasalam al-Raga for a friendly talk.

Gerd Koenig reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity, expressed by Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Congress, with the antiimperialist struggle of the Libyan people and condemned the U.S. aggression against the SPLAJ. He emphatically rejected all slanders which implicate the GDR in any way with terroristic attacks. He described such accusations as an attempt to create pretexts in order to escalate U.S. action against Libya and to disturb the good relations between the GDR and the SPLAJ.

The Libyan diplomat expressed high appreciation for the GDR's principled attitude. He described the U.S. aggression against the SPLAJ as a challenge to all states that will not bow to the U.S. diktat. He said that he knew of the accusations of certain imperialist circles against his state and its diplomatic missions, which he rejected absolutely. The SPLAJ is a peaceful state which threatens no one. It will continue its independent development.

STOPH RECEIVES HEAD OF DPRK DELEGATION

SK210534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on April 19 met Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, who is heading the WPK delegation to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards and wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Willi Stoph expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward warm greetings of Comrade Erich Honecker to them. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE 22 APR

LD222035 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- The Polish stand on the latest Soviet disarmament initiative, criticism of Western correspondents' work in Poland, possibility of a fresh amnesty, and social assessment of the work of the Polish TV -- these are the main topics referred to at a weekly press conference given here today by Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

New Soviet Initiative -- Poland's Support

Presenting the Polish Government's position on the latest Soviet disarmament proposal, forwarded by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's 11th Congress in Berlin, and concerning a major reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces as well as in nuclear battlefield weapons deployed all over the European Continent, the spokesman said: "The Polish leadership had been notified and consulted on this initiative well in advance. This proposal is a continuation of Soviet Union's broad peace offensive aimed to comprehensively solve the disarmament issue. It (the initiative) is associated with previous peace initiatives of the socialist states, and is a manifestation of the consistent and principled stand of all the Warsaw Treaty states which was recently confirmed in a communique issued by the meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held here on last March 19-20, according to which the elimination of mass destruction weapons should be accompanied by appropriate reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces," Urban said.

"In our assessment this Soviet proposal is of a special significance for the European disarmament negotiations because it opens new prospects for them. It confirms the possibility of taking up disarmament issues at the Stockholm Conference, which was pointed out by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in his recent speech in Stockholm," he added. "Furthermore, we think that the Soviet initiative should positively influence the course of the work of the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe in the spirit of the constructive proposals of socialist states forwarded on February 20, 1986," Urban went on.

"Poland completely supports the Soviet initiative and is ready to act jointly in its realization. At the same time, we express a hope that as much as it encounters a positive and broad response among all progressive forces in the world it will also meet with a constructive response of the governments of Western states," he said.

The Possibility of an Amnest

Referring next to a question asked at the previous press conference, Jerzy Urban recalled the recent visit of Minister Orzechowski to the FRG and his talks with representatives of the Greens Party. "I would like to make it clear that in the course of talks with Minister Orzechowski the representatives of that party brought up the issue of non-criminal prisoners in Poland and came out with a plea to consider the possibility of their release. In reply Minister Orzechowski spoke more extensively on the subject of the socio-political situation in Poland, underlining that in Poland there were no so-called 'prisoners of conscience,' that is people sentenced for their views," Urban said.

"On the other hand, only those people who break the law of Poland are sometimes imprisoned. Minister Orzechowski explained that the issue of freeing non-criminal prisoners was solely in the hands of the Polish lawmaker, that is the Sejm (Parliament). He recalled that three times in the recent past the Sejm made decisions concerning amnesties and he stated that it could not be ruled out that it would be made for the fourth time. This is not, however, an issue which can be reviewed in a manner isolated from both the socio-political situation in the country and external, international determinants," Urban said. Asked to elaborate on Minister Orzechowski's words, Jerzy Urban pointed out that the prospects for an amnesty dependent on the stance of those forces which act in a destabilizing manner. From among its internal determinants Urban also named the stop of politically-motivated activities which are contrary to the law. As far as the external determinants of such a decision are concerned, noted Urban, one should name the stop of the financing and support granted by various centers in the West to destabilizing activities in Poland, including a stop to coordinating and aggressive activities which some radio stations, and especially Radio Free Europe, represent. "Of course," underlined Urban, "I cannot say who would be covered by this hypothetical amnesty. Any dates are out of the question nor are any principles of a possible future amnesty being worked out."

Criticism of the Work of Western Correspondents

In the next part of his press conference, the government spokesman spoke out on the work of Western correspondents in Poland. He recalled on this occasion the topics touched upon by him at his previous press conference on April 15, among which were the statement on the American aggression on Libya, Minister Orzechowski's visit to Bonn and Deputy Premier Szalajda's visit to Rome, the meeting between Primate Glemp and President Mitterrand and Premier Chirac in France. Although a majority of these subjects, noted Urban, was brought up in reply to questions raised by Western correspondents, not one of them was reported on by them. Only AFP reported on the number of aids cases in Poland.

Next the government spokesman referred to the case of a statement made by Austrian journalist Herbert Boeck which was published today in the Polish press and which constituted an answer to the various false explanations concerning the interview given by Walesa and Father Jankowski to the Austrian press. "I would like to point out," stressed Urban, "that the obvious scandal, the heroes of which are the favourites of Western mass media, is completely bypassed by the press, radio and television of Western countries which, in our understanding, is more proof of their bias and lack of objectiveness." "Throughout the years this press showed extreme interest in the persons of Walesa and Father Jankowski. However, in a situation when they are publically discredited, they stopped to interest Western journalists at all," Urban noted. "Of course I am speaking with the awareness that not one Western journalist will report these words of mine to the West," he added.

Next Urban protested against the false statements concerning the passport policy in Poland which were aired by Swiss television from Bern on April 17, as well as against the sensational news of TRIBUNE DE GENEVE which carried false information that Prof. Geremek was denied a passport.

TV's Performance -- The Government's and Society's Evaluation

Asked later on to present the government's assessment of the work of Polish television, Minister Urban stated: "I do not conceal the fact that numerous members of the government are of the opinion that they are the subjects of sharp and not always justified criticism made by television. The government, which highly appreciates the work of television and receives great help in its work from this means of mass media, has a discussion on the performance of Polish television in its plans."

Urban also presented the latest polling data of the centre for public opinion research and programmatic studies of Polish television concerning a social evaluation of TV programmes. The data show that in February 1986, 36 percent of TV viewers graded the TV programme as good or very good, 52 percent as average and 9 percent as bad or poor. Analogous figures from February 1985 were respectively 30, 52 and 17 percent which, as Urban noted, clearly pointed to an improvement of the TV programme's quality. Trust in TV was also an important factor. In February 1985, 49 percent of TV viewers declared their trust in the contents aired by television. A year later the index rose to 60 percent.

Joint Venture Companies

Asked about the hopes which the government attaches to the law on joint venture companies with foreign capital now being prepared, Minister Urban stated that the government expected the scope of industrial co-production with various countries to expand. "It (the government) also hopes that thanks to the new rules various foreign firms would be more interested in taking part in the completion of investment projects started in Poland and entering into co-production, and that this would serve the development of technology, production and exports," he added. "I still do not have information on the way in which the announcement of this law was received abroad, but various co-production undertakings were the topic of talks conducted by the Polish side during, for example, visits of Deputy Premier Szalajda to Italy and the FRG and his current visit to Austria which were aided to serve them," Urban said.

Demonstration in Front of the U.S. Embassy

Another question concerned a demonstration staged in front of the U.S. Embassy here last week. Answering it, Minister Urban said the demonstrators had not applied for a permit to stage it. "In our judgement, this was a spontaneous demonstration," the spokesman stressed and added: "Activities by law enforcement forces were limited to ensuring order and security of diplomatic missions in front of which the demonstration was staged, and its quiet course did not disturb public order." Asked in connection with this answer whether law enforcement forces would not intervene either in case of a demonstration aimed against the foreign policy pursued by the Polish Government, Urban stressed that "Poland, against which these hypothetical demonstrators would demonstrate, does not raid any country, does not send its Navy to any sea distant from it, does not drop bombs on residences of leaders of states and does not kill their children."

Spasowski's Slanders

Asked by Western journalists to present his assessment of a book by Poland's former Ambassador to the U.S. Spasowski, published in that country of late, Urban said he was not surprised by critical opinions on this publication, made both in Poland and the U.S. "According to assessments that I encountered in Poland, the book is equally false and disgusting as the person of the traitor himself. We are not astonished it is also sharply criticized in the U.S., as people going beyond the limits of truth and simply traitors are disliked everywhere."

The Decree of the Minister of Transport

One of the questions was about the decree of the minister of transport which introduced an administrative ban on using private means of transportation to transport goods more than 50 kilometres from the border of the voivodship in which the specific means of transportation is registered. Speaking about this subject, Minister Urban stated that the goal of that decree was to decrease the waste of gasoline and to encourage the use of commercial transport firms.

In connection with the criticism which the decree encountered, an amendment is currently being prepared. "It is not ready yet," stated Urban, "I can only announce that it is aimed at upholding the very principle of the limitations which were introduced, but the limitations will not concern small businesses and agriculture and the whole complex of the food economy."

SEJM COMMITTEES BEGIN DEBATES IN WARSAW 23 APR

LD231026 Warsaw PAP in English 0945 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- The Polish Sejm (Parliament) started its debates at 10:00 am today. The earlier announced agenda envisages, inter alia:

-- A government's report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1985,

-- A report by the Sejm Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy on the implementation of the law on the farmers' socio-occupational organizations and on cooperative law with regard to agriculture,

-- A report by the Sejm committees for: economic plan, budget and finances, economic cooperation with abroad and maritime economy and legislative work on the government's draft law on companies with foreign share,

-- A report by the Sejm Committee for Home Market, Small-Scale Industry and Services and the Committee for Legislative Work on government's draft law on changing of the law on craftsmanship,

-- A report by the Sejm committees for: science and technological progress, economic plan, budget and finances on a draft resolution on the central plan of the fund for the development of science and technology for 1986.

Jaruzelski, Messner Attend

LD231027 Warsaw PAP in English 0944 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner attend the debates. Opening the debates Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski attached great importance to a debate on farming and foodstuffs economy. Numerous groups of farmers, representatives of all branches, activists of farmer's circles, unions of producers' branch associations, and farming cooperatives are among the audience. At the start of the debate, Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Stanislaw Zieba delivered a government report on the state of agriculture and foodstuffs economy in 1985.

UK SUPPORT FOR U.S. RAID ON LIBYA VIEWED

LD221458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 0400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Andrzej Walatek commentary]

[Text] When U.S. F-111 bombers flew from the bases in Great Britain to raid Libyan cities, they carried the blessing of Mrs Thatcher, who was the only one of the West European allies of the United States to fully support that act of terror. Embittered by that, an opposition deputy in the House of Commons said that if the Americans told the prime minister to jump she would ask how high.

However, it is true that if you scratch my back, I scratch yours, and when the English conquered the Falklands, Washington readily helped London. So when U.S. planes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi, the splendid opportunity occurred for the favor to be returned.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is building a huge military base in the Malvinas-Falklands at the cost of $4.5 billion, with kindly Washington's assistance because, as the Argentinian press writes, London's policy suits the global strategy of U.S. imperialism guided by a doctrine of military confrontation and the implementation of foreign policy from a position of strength.

That is how, thanks to Great Britain, the United States is strengthening its presence also in the South Atlantic, which with the bases in the Indian Ocean and the mid-Atlantic creates a sinister strategic triangle, giving Washington control not only over those oceans but also allowing it to suppress national-liberation movements in African and Latin American countries. London, Washington's current favorite, is applauding these actions, receiving in exchange Trident missiles and approval from beyond the ocean.

Is the policy of the Conservative government approved by the inhabitants of the British Isles? According to a recent poll, only 3 out of every 10 people agree with what Mrs Thatcher says.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR PROTESTS ON 1, 3 MAY

AU221925 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- The underground leadership (TKK) of the banned Solidarity trade union has launched an appeal for public "counter-deomonstrations" on May Day and May 3, Poland's pre-war national day, a Solidarity source said here Tuesday. The call, signed by Solidarity's underground chief, Zbigniew Bujak, and five other TKK officials, appears in the latest issue of Solidarity's clandestine weekly. It urges "all Poles to take part in ceremonies and counter-demonstrations next May 1 and May 3." "For five years," the appeal says, "our counter-demonstrations have restored its true nature to the labor holiday." Participation in Solidarity-organised demonstrations, it goes on, will testify to Poles' patriotism, opposition to violence, and solidarity with the country's political prisoners -- 159 according to the authorities, nearly 300 according to the opposition.

May 3 is the date of the signing of the 1791 Polish Constitution, considered by many the most democratic in the nation's history, and for several years now calls have been issued for May 3 demonstrations. Local appeals, specifically in Warsaw and Worclaw, have already been issued for May Day demonstrations following mass.

Meanwhile, an appeal signed by Solidarity's historical leader, Lech Walesa, and officials of trade unions and artistic, cultural, and scientific associations wound up after the state of siege was declared in 1981, called on Poles "to celebrate the May 1 holiday with courage and dignity." The appeal, copies of which were received by Western journalists Tuesday, urged Poles as well to "continue the fight" for a democratic Poland.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, questioned Tuesday as to the possibility of a further amnesty for political prisoners next July, said that this might depend on whether or not there was a lessening of activity by "those who are trying to destabilise Poland."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S KADAR

AU081316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-31 Mar 86 p 2

[Joint communique on visit of Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, issued in Warsaw on 28 March]

[Text] PAP -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, paid a working visit of friendship to Poland on 28 March at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar discussed key issues concerning the present stage of socialist construction in Poland and Hungary, exchanged information on preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and the implementation of resolutions passed at the 13th MSZMP Congress, and assessed prospects for comprehensive Hungarian-Polish cooperation. They stressed the importance of cooperation for the development of mutual relations. They also discussed the important elements of the situation in Europe and in the world. Particular attention was devoted to the coordination of joint action and to strengthening of the economic integration of the states belonging to the socialist community. They emphasized the importance of cooperation with worker and communist parties and all progressive movements in the world in the cause of defending and strengthening peace and in the resolution of the most important problems facing today's world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar emphasized the great significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, which conducted an in-depth anaylsis of the state of socialist construction and mapped out tasks aimed at achieving a decisive acceleration in the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union, and further effective action in aid of disarmament, and the strengthening of peace and international security. The program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress represents an important contribution to the development of the theory and practice of socialist construction, not just in the Soviet Union but in all states which are building socialism. The program introduces new values into the international and workers movement.

The comprehensive development of Hungarian-Polish relations to date in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic was appraised highly. It was noted with satisfaction that the important decisions taken during the visits and meetings of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the MSZMP general secretary in 1983 and 1984 are being implemented in a consistent fashion and are contributing to the further expansion of cooperation. The decisions contained in the "Integrated Program for the Development of Relations Between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic During the Years 1984-90" are of particular significance for the further strengthening and enhancement of relations between Poland and Hungary in all fields.

The process of making mutual use of experience in the construction of socialism, which is an important element of PZPR-MSZMP cooperation, is evolving positively and is bringing benefits to both parties.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar expressed their support for the further development and improvement of forms of cooperation between the Central Committees of both parties, party institutions, press and propaganda organs, and in joint action in the ideological and international spheres. It was stated with satisfaction during the talks that cooperation between the parliaments, governments, social organizations, youth organizations, trade unions, and artistic unions of both states is expanding and developing in a positive direction. Both parties accord great attention to the further development of contacts and cooperation between voivodships, towns, and places of work.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the general secretary of the MSZMP stated that the last few years had brought marked progress in the development of Polish-Hungarian economic and scientific and technologicalcooperation. Economic development plans have been coordinated and a long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-90 has been signed. Attention was drawn to the need to create appropriate conditions for the further development of direct cooperation between interested Polish and Hungarian enterprises, industrial combines, and economic and research organizations with the aim of expanding cooperation and coproduction based on the use of the latest technology and the latest organizational solutions.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar expressed their full support for the further comprehensive development of Polish-Hungarian relations in all spheres, in the conviction that this lies in the highest interests of both parties, states, and nations, and constitutes a significant contribution to the strengthening of unity and economic integration in the socialist community. They expressed their support for the further, creative development and improvement of instruments of political and economic cooperation.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar emphasized the will of both parties, states, and nations to pursue the common direction in foreign policy agreed at the meeting of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia, and to work to strengthen the role of CEMA as an effective instrument of socialist integration. Poland and Hungary will resolutely oppose imperialist attempts to undermine the unity and cohesion of socialist states.

The PZPR and MSZMP believe that the strenthening of peace and international security, halting nuclear weapons, and the elimination of weapon stockpiles is the most pressing task facing all states and progressive forces in the world at the present time. The two parties pledge their full support for the important proposals made by the Soviet Union. These proposals constitute a real and concrete program for halting the arms race, eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the century, and ensuring that all states enjoy equal security. The converse of these proposals are the disturbing U.S. plans to militarize space and impose a new, and even more dangerous stage of the arms race on the world. The imposition of a moratorium on the testing of thermonuclear weapons by the United States, along the lines of the Soviet moratorium, would be of great importance as a positive development curbing the arms race.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar expressed the belief that if the United States and its allies were to adopt a constructive approach, there exists a possibility -- as was shown by the Geneva summit -- of effecting a return to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in East-West relations.

In close cooperation with their allies, the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic are working to strengthen positive processes in the international climate. They are ready to work together with all states and forces which support the preservation of peace, disarmament, and detente. In this spirit, both states are in favor of accelerating progress in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of military forces and weapons in central Europe and in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the general secretary of the MSZMP stressed that the basic conditions for the preservation of peace in Europe, and for the creation of a climate for peaceful cooperation is unconditional respect for the inviolability of the territorial and political realities, formed as a result of World War II and the postwar development of Europe. The attempts of known revisionist and revanchist forces are damaging to peace and poison the atmosphere of international relations.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar reaffirmed the solidarity of both parties and governments with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin and Central America, who are fighting imperialism and are struggling to achieve full national and social liberation.

The two leaders condemned imperialist moves which endanger the peace and independence of these peoples, moves which inflame and exacerbate regional conflicts, such as the current actions along the Libyan coast. Expressing their full support for the Soviet proposals, which were presented on 26 March, to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, they called for these proposals to be examined quickly and positively.

The first secretary of the PZPR central Committee and the MSZMP general secretary stated that the talks, which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of the traditional friendship linking our parties, states, and nations, showed that there was a full unanimity of views on all the matters that were discussed. These talks will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship and Polish-Hungarian cooperation and will benefit both peoples as well as the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Janos Kadar, the MSZMP general secretary, invited W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FURTHER DETAILS OF KPN LEADERS' SENTENCES

AU221348 Paris AFP in English]343 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- A court here Tuesday jailed five leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) for up to four years for "membership and leadership of a banned organization" and "incitement to public disorder" family members present at the hearing said.

KPN leader Leszek Moczulski, 55, a historian, was jailed for four years, they said. The prosecution, which called him a "habitual criminal," had urged a six-year term.

Mr. Moczulski was jailed for seven years in 1982, but released under a general amnesty for political prisoners in July 1984.

He and the four others were rearrested in March 1985 while meeting in a Warsaw apartment.

Mr. Moczulski's son-in-law, Krzysztof Krol, 22, and Adam Slomka, 21, both manual workers, were jailed for two-and-a-half years, historian Andrzej Szomanski, 55, and student Dariusz Wojcik, 21, were both jailed for two years.

The prosecution charged that the KPN, founded in 1979, was a "secret, anti-socialist organization" which "exploited (Poland's) history for its own political ends."

The defendants said they "had not intended to resort to violence" to topple Poland's socialist system.

Mr. Moczulski was removed from the courtroom during the trial after proposing that "in its own interest, Poland should establish relations with Belorussiya, Ukraine and Lithuania."

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO 2 APRIL RCP PLENUM

AU070601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 86 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu concluding the RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest on 2 April]

[Text] Dear comrades,

The RCP Central Committee plenum discussed extensively and in a spirit of full unanimity issues connected with socioeconomic development, the improvement of self-management and self-administration and of the party activity, and aspects of international life.

In the spirit of strengthening party democracy, the plenum carried out its proceedings in five commissions, four permanent ones and one commission specially set up for economic problems. This way, 118 comrades were able to take the floor in the plenum and in commissions. The opportunity was thus given to a great number of Central Committee members to express their views on all issues on the agenda.

I believe that it is important to stress the critical and self-critical spirit of the plenum, which reflects the high sense of responsibility of the Central Committee members for unflinchingly implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and ensuring our homeland's continuous development and raising our people's general level of well-being. (Loud and prolonged applause)

The balance sheet of socioeconomic activity in 1985 stressed again the outstanding results attained by our people under RCP leadership in elevating the homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization.

Under the difficult conditions of the world economic crisis and of some contradictions and shortfalls in our activity, during the past 5-year plan period industrial production increased by 21.6 per cent, agricultural production by 10 per cent, national income by 24 per cent, and the real income of the working people by 8 per cent. Science, education, and culture -- factors of decisive importance for the successful construction of socialism and communism in our homeland, developed strongly.

All these facts demonstrate the correctness of RCP policy, which is successfully fulfilling its role as the vital center of the entire society and as the leading political force of our nation on the road of building the new social systems, socialism and communism in Romania. (Loud and prolonged applause)

One can assert with full certainty that the great achievements during this 5-year plan period and during all the years of socialist construction, strongly demonstrate that our party is guided by the general truths and objective laws and creatively applies them to the conditions and realities prevailing in our country. We start from the fact that socialism can be established on general principles and based on scientific socialism and not on cliches; it can be achieved according to real conditions and according to the way which every party works in order to respond in the best way to the development needs of each country and of each nation.

The achievements of the past 5-year plan period also demonstrate with the power of the facts the superiority of socialism, and demonstrate that only under conditions in which the working people and the people themselves are true masters of their destiny and can build their own future freely, can the difficulties that appear from time to time be overcome and continuous socioeconomic progress, the development of the material and cultural strength, and the elevation of each nation's general

well-being be ensured. That is why we are convinced that only socialism can show all mankind the road to eliminating oppression, inequality and achieving well-being and happiness! (Prolonged cheers and chants)

Everything we have achieved during the past 5-year plan period, as well as during the previous period, represents the result of the joint work of the workers class, the peasantry, and intelligentsia, and the work of all working people regardless of nationality, and of our entire nation who, in full unity, unflinchingly implement the internal and foreign policy of our party and state, something that is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of our whole nation. (Loud, prolonged applause)

For all these things at the Central Committee plenum, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the party bodies and organizations, to the communists, the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, and our entire nation, and to wish them more successes in all fields. (Loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, we have the right to view with satisfaction everything we have achieved. But I must openly state, during this current plenum too, that had we worked more firmly and resolutely in all fields, showed more of a spirit of exactingness and intransigency, and had all the party bodies and organizations and all the working people collectives worked under all circumstances in a full revolutionary manner, we could have achieved much better results. We cannot be pleased with the way in which we concluded the year 1985. We did achieve results, but the possibilities of the national economy, the modern industry that we possess, and our socialist agriculture, and the application of science, education, and culture in our homeland must and can ensure the attainment of better results.

I stress this fact at this plenum although during the previous plenum -- that is, the previous two plenums -- we discussed these problems extensively. Nevertheless, I believe that now, when we are drawing up the general balance sheet we should admit that there have been some negative states of affairs in our activity and we must draw the necessary conclusions and improve and perfect our future activity so that as of the beginning of the new 5-year plan period we should eliminate all shortfalls that were manifest. We must work with a greater responsibility and exactingness and do everything possible so that the communist and revolutionary spirit is felt in the activity of each party organization, each communist, and all working people. In this way we can fulfill the program and the plan adopted by the 13th Congress and we can even achieve additional production. We have everything we need in this respect and we must proceed with this determination to fulfill the new 5-year plan! (Loud applause)

Dear comrades,

During the plenary debates the activity for fulfilling the plan for 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period was discussed in particular. The comrades who took the floor presented a number of important results. Many of them stressed that they have achieved an overfulfillment of the plan provisions for the first term of the year. Compared with last year the average rate is high; but we must not forget that during the first term of the last year we had a very low socioeconomic development rate because of the different winter conditions but mostly -- as I have already said, and I want to repeat it -- because of the fact that we did not take the necessary measures to deal with those conditions. We cannot blame the winter but only the way we worked! I must say -- and I repeat -- that this is unacceptable and in no way may such a situation occur again, regardless of climatic conditions! In particular we must not face any such situation in industry, where everything depends on the organization and good management of all activity.

Looking at the way we started this year, one can say that in general we have made a good beginning and we have every opportunity of appropriately fulfilling and even overfulfilling the 5-year plan provisions. All these facts demonstrate the realism of the plan and the fact that we have everything we need in order to fulfill the socioeconomic development provisions and ensure the firm advance of our homeland on the road of socialism and communism. (Loud and prolonged applause)

During the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we will have to travel a new stage -- one can say decisive stage -- in implementing the RCP program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism. We must implement the established objective, that of passing from the state of being a developing country to the superior stage of being a medium-developed socialist country. We must start from the need to intensively develop industry, agriculture, and all other sectors, and place in the center of our activity the implementation of the new scientific-technological revolution, something that presupposes -- as the 13th RCP congress pointed out -- that our country should embark with all its forces on the road of revolutionary and scientific changes and place itself on the level of the highest technical and scientific discoveries in all areas.

In this respect, an important role is incumbent on scientific research and education, which must work in a spirit of greater exactingness in order to solve, in a short time, the scientific-technological problems and to introduce into production the results of research, thus modernizing and perfecting all sectors of activity.

In this respect, we should attach greater importance to raising the quality and technical level of products, so that Romanian products can compete with best similar products in the world and meet our people's and our foreign partners' requirements.

Generally speaking, we must work for a new quality of work and life in all fields.

On the basis of these objective and general orientations, we must do everything to ensure an increase in industrial production for this year and for the entire 5-year plan period by about 7 percent annually and of agricultural output by 5-6 percent. Accordingly, we must achieve the development as stipulated by the plan in all other fields and branches.

The plan provisions are well-known, so I will not dwell upon them. I believe it is necessary to stress that we must act most resolutely in order to achieve the item-specified production in all sectors, starting from the fact that only on this basis will we be able to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions and ensure the steady development of all our activity.

During the current 5-year plan period we have had to achieve a volume of investments for more than 1,200 million lei. Decisive measures are needed, still in this year, in order to completely fulfill the investment program; but, at the same time, steps must be taken for the more marked increase in the effectiveness of our investments. We think of reducing the general volume of investments stipulated in the 5-year plan by reducing material consumption and increasing labor productivity. Generally, we will have to direct the major part of investments toward modernizing machines and equipment. I am speaking particularly about that part of the investments intended for industry because a significant part of these investments are directed toward energy development and implementing the nuclear program, which has to be achieved appropriately and with a minimum of expenditure, particular attention must be paid to the better and complete utilization of production capacities and to putting new investments into operation.

In this 5-year plan period we will also be attaching great importance to developing the energy and raw materials base. This requires decisive action in order to implement the development programs in mining and energy, ensure the appropriate operation for mining and the raw materials base, using the resources we have available, even if some of them contain a lesser amount of valuable materials.

Likewise, all the other sectors producing various other materials -- I speak particularly about chemicals, petrochemicals, and metallurgy, and about construction materials -- must work to ensure the proper implementation of their programs for ensuring and producing new, more efficient and cheaper materials, which can help us to ensure a good basis for all our activity.

Starting from this fact, I wish to point out particularly the need to work with utmost determination in order to meet consumption requirements, to continuously reduce energy and raw materials consumption, and improve technologies, and, on this basis, to work out new, more reduced consumption norms. Likewise, we must work more resolutely in order to recover and reutilize energy, raw and other material resources, parts, and subassemblies. As you well know, this way we must cover a significant part -- in some areas more than 50 per cent -- of the raw and other material requirements.

I am referring only to a few problems connected with the material base, since we discussed these problems extensively at the last plenum and on other occasions, too. These problems are well known, and now all sectors of activity and all units should resolutely work in order to unflinchingly implement all our programs and plans.

A great number of programs have been worked out for sectors and subsectors; in agriculture we also have a large number of programs and subprograms. All these, as a matter of fact are concrete manifestations of the general provisions included in the 5-year plan and this year's plan. In the spirit of the plan and of these programs, each industrial and agricultural unit and the units of the other branches and sectors must work out their own programs and plans in order to ensure the implementation of all these objectives. Therefore, now practical, concrete actions are decisive in order to implement the programs and decisions.

In order to implement the 13th congress decisions, it is necessary, more than ever, to raise the level of responsibility and exactingness in the work of all the party bodies and organizations, all state bodies, all levels of working people's management councils, from top to bottom, and to increase the responsibility of the working people's general meetings, in their quality as true masters of the country, as owners, producers, and end users. The general meetings held this winter demonstrated the responsibility with which working people discussed problems, made pledges, and formulated proposals -- at the same time criticized some bodies, including central to appropriately carry out their activities. But the fact that characterizes these general meetings -- I would like to point it out at the plenum, too -- was the spirit of the working people's firm engagement to fulfill and overfulfill the plan. This is the supreme guarantee that we will fulfill the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan period under the best conditions! (Loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades,

Proceeding from the socioeconomic development objectives, resolute measures are necessary in order to improve management and planning, and ensure better operation of the democratic framework, the expression of the workers revolutionary democracy. Within this framework, I would like to point out the need to improve the activity of the councils in charge of specific fields which operate at the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the Political Executive Committee decisions. We must do our utmost to ensure that the Council of Ministers, its apparatus, and the coordinating councils

in charge of specific fields, appropriately fulfill their role in solving speedily and on time the complex problems that emerge in all fields of activity.

We must proceed to a better, scientific organization of production and labor by firmly applying the labor organization and norm setting laws and decisions in all areas.

During the first part of this year, the Political Executive committee adopted a number of measures, and on this basis, intensive activity for a better labor organization and norm setting was and continues to be carried out, activities which start with improving technologies and organizing the production flow. In this respect we worked out projects according to branch for several enterprises and in some areas for the entire branch. On this occasion, we were able to realize the great possibilities existing in the economy for improving technologies, organizing production flow, introducing new machines and more productive equipment, which can lead to an increase -- in some sectors by 10-15-20 per cent -- of production and to a cutback on energy and material consumption and can strongly increase labor productivity, thus ensuring the possibility of a radical improvement of the 5-year plan provisions.

Some comrades spoke here about this. I would like to give a few examples. At the "23 August" enterprise, by modernizing the foundry, we will increase productivity 2.5 times; it has already been doubled. The hot sectors of the "23 August" enterprise do not resemble at all the ones we had a year or a year and a half ago. There is an approved program of production modernization for the entire enterprise, which will double the overall productivity by 1988. We worked out programs for the other enterprises of the machine building industry, including the U.M.G.B. enterprise, the manager of which spoke about his program here. The program stipulates a reorganization of the production flow, better specialization, complete utilization of space, and an increase in production and labor activity in the existing space.

In chemicals we also have a number of enterprises which presented proposals for technological reorganization of the production flow. We have such enterprises in all other sectors, too.

On this basis, we reached the conclusion that, as a matter of fact, we have conditions at least to double labor productivity by 1990 and attain an overall increase of production by almost 20 per cent compared to plan provisions. But there are some sectors where the plan provisions are even larger.

In agriculture, for example -- I am speaking about state agriculture -- on the basis of the norms we established and the organization that will be carried out in the coming months, we will reduce the number of state agricultural personnel by 40 per cent. Likewise, in a number of enterprises I mentioned, under the conditions of increasing plan productivity, reduction of the labor personnel by 15-20 per cent is planned, and in some enterprises even more. This is normal, because if we talk about the scientific organization of production and labor and if we talk about automation, mechanization, and robotics, these imply a number of radical changes of the situation in enterprises, changes in the way of work and accordingly lead to a substantial reduction of the labor force. We cannot mechanize and automize, and introduce computers, microcomputers, and robots -- as it was said here -- and retain the same number of people.

On this basis, we asked all county committees to set up commissions aimed at organizing activities in all enterprises, so that by 15 April we should conclude all organizational problems in the country and can proceed in May to their implementation. The first stage of these programs covers 1986 and we plan to practically conclude by 1988 all stages of the program for modernizing and scientifically organizing enterprises, with everything this involves.

It is obvious, and I wish to stress this once again, that a decisive role in all these modernization and organization programs is played by the new technologies and by the construction of new and highly efficient machinery and equipment. Some comrades may ask what will happen to the large number of people who will become redundant? Well, there will be no problem in finding work for all of them, in accordance with our development programs. Even now we have sectors in which we cannot secure the necessary manpower!

It is obvious -- and I would like to stress that this must be properly understood -- that one cannot talk about a modern economy, the scientific-technological revolution, and intensive development without properly organizing and standardizing work in all fields. This is the decisive issue?

We will generally review the norm system for personnel categories, proceeding from the need to reduce auxiliary and nonproductive personnel, establishing new indicators and norms in this respect, and directing the working people's activity toward production and material and scientific creation, since only these sectors really create our national wealth and ensure the fatherland's continuous progress.

The plenum discussed certain documents on topical concerns regarding greater profitability and economic efficiency; some of these documents have already been drafted, others will be completed by 15 May at the latest. In the spirit of the 13th party congress resolutions and of self-management and self-administration, we aim at firmly implementing the principles of the new economic mechanism. We talk a lot about this, but we must openly admit that little has actually been achieved. Our financial system remains outdated; our economic system continues to be an outdated one. We talk about a new mechanism, but as I said at the Political Executive Committee meeting we continue to work with a rusty mechanism. Unfortunately, not only the mechanism is so; the people themselves have stayed with their old ideas and concepts. As a matter of fact, this state of affairs has led to the failure to properly understand and apply the new mechanism.

It is necessary to radically change concepts in the financial and economic fields. The scientific-technological revolution is not being carried out in the production of machines and equipment alone. Of course, it is very important for it to occur there, but the technological and scientific revolution must also be carried out in the financial and economic fields, too. For us, the problem of this revolution in the financial and economic fields is of immediate topicality and we must carry it out very rapidly and resolutely.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, we truly base our entire activity on the principle of self-financing. Each unit must have its own income and expenditure budget and we must proceed from the need for each unit to cover the largest part of its expenditure from income derived from its own activity. The resort to loans should not become a rule, but rather a means of meeting current requirements until production is completed and revenues collected. Each unit must produce, sell, and cash the revenues, thus ensuring its productive activity. How is it possible for an enterprise that claims to function on the principle of self-management and self-financing, to rely exclusively on credit and for its entire activity, from the beginning to the end of a year, to be carried out on the basis of bank loans? What kind of self-management is this? I realize that we should finance enterprises at the start of the year, although each unit should have saved a certain amount of money from the previous year to finance its future activity; as a matter of fact, many enterprises have such a reserve fund. But it is not only the enterprises that should be blamed for this state of affairs. I believe that our financial system is primarily to be blamed for this, and I raise this issue again, as I believe that this system does not really want to change its old practice. Two days ago we decided to cancel at least 30 percent of the credits

beginning with the second quarter of this year; we also decided that all enterprises should ensure at least 30 percent of their funds from their own means, and following this, credits will be further reduced later. The present system does not stimulate either production or sales; to be frank about it, it rather encourages laziness and inactivity. Everybody says: "It does not matter, there is the bank or somebody who will give me money!" Indeed, there is a lack of concern for producing and selling rapidly and for cashing the money with which the enterprise can carry out its activity. This applies to industry, agriculture, transportation, science, education, and all sectors. Everybody carrying out an economic activity and cashing money must realize that they must struggle to produce! Why should we finance agriculture from beginning to end and supply it with money advances for the entire agricultural output we contracted for, when the producers are going to spend the money and later claim that they can no longer deliver! Is this the right way to stimulate the producers to create their own funds?

In agriculture -- I am now referring to the vegetable sector -- vegetables should come out as of April, hence money should flow in practically every month and thus finance future activities. Indeed, this is what we actually decided: We have reduced money advances, which should not exceed 50 percent; in the field of vegetable yields, they amount to about 30-35 percent. We have established that advances should be granted in three installments, in accordance with the length of the production time.

We want to base industrial loans on the same principles. We wish to set norms for what kind of credits we grant and when we grant them. It is not possible that a plant should receive a credit from the start, spend it, and then neglect to attain its production. We will grant credits in accordance with the attainment and delivery of production. Therefore, we do not wish merely to speak about the new mechanism; we want to set clear norms for financing, loans, and advances, so that the enterprise managements and the working people realize that self-financing and self-management mean that they should produce and sell as fast as possible. The practice of keeping stocks worth billions of lei for years on end should be discontinued, as the financing of these stocks is costly.

I clearly and openly present these things to the plenum, as we must all understand that we should make a radical and truly revolutionary change in this field! We should not just talk about self-management and self-financing, but we should proceed to actually implementing them and each country and aktivists in the socioeconomic field must work along these lines! Of course, I believe that these problems should be seriously examined and properly understood by the entire party and economic aktiv in all sectors, with a view to taking appropriate steps in this respect.

We have proceeded to create norms for production per 1,000 lei of fixed assets. This has also been an indicator in the past, but almost nobody spoke about it. Examining this problem, we noted that from 1980 until now the production per 1,000 lei of fixed assets has diminished. We have made large investments, but we failed to increase production in accordance with the investments made. This applies both to industry and agriculture. We will have to properly evaluate the available means and make full use of them; only afterward should we consider whether it is necessary to make new investments, what kind of investments they should be, and how effective they will be. I will give an example from agriculture. After reviewing the material base of state agriculture, even the comrades from this sector advanced the proposal to reduce the number of tractors by 18,000, as well as 31,000 from those available to agricultural machinery stations and other agricultural machines. Of course, we set our new norms for the utilization of tractors, as machines are very expensive and we cannot have a tractor working just 1 month per year. Consequently, we set the norm for a tractor to practically operate 2,300-2,500 hours, although even this is too little; normally, a tractor should work in two shifts in the peak periods.

I gave this example, because we are not talking about 100 or 1,000 tractors, but rather about almost a third of the existing tractor fleet, to which one should add other machines as well. It is therefore necessary to realize that we should not strive to have as many machines as well. It is therefore necessary to realize that we should not strive to have as many machines as possible and then stare at them; their real strength does not lie in numbers, but rather in their most efficient utilization!

We have a large number of trucks in the transportation sector. In the previous 5-year plan, the degree of their utilization, as well as that of railroad cars, has worsened. We have produced new railroad cars and new trucks, but our transportation is worse now than it was in 1980. We have discussed these problems and decided that our specialized bodies should practically deal with this matter and resolve it. It is therefore necessary to realize that the issue of setting norms for utilizing fixed assets is essential for the smooth development of our future activity. That is why, when I referred to this matter, we had decided upon a reduction in the volume of investments.

Proceeding from all this, we also will have to review the norms for setting prices and exercise firm control over prices in all sectors. We have taken a number of good steps along these lines. Generally speaking, the situation is not bad; however, particularly in industry, we failed to properly apply the mechanism for fixing prices. There are products that have almost doubled in price or increased their prices by 50-60 percent without any justification. It is true that overall industrial prices have increased during the 5-year plan, but just over 2 percent. But there are certain enterprises which wanted to solve their production problems by raising prices, including the prices of tractors, instead of increasing production. We can no longer admit this state of affairs!

It is therefore necessary to take resolute measures in the field of prices. We will establish clearer and more precise norms in this field, to put an end to any violation of the country's laws. In general, I believe it necessary to simplify the overall accountability system for expenditures and way of setting prices.

It is necessary to simplify things, so that they can be properly understood; all producers must properly understand what they must produce, and for how much they should sell their products. Generally speaking, this requires the improvement of the banking and financial system, primarily of financial control. We plan to improve and unify this control and directly subordinate it to the Council of Ministers, so as to ensure an efficient control of the entire banking and financial system.

All this requires that we firmly introduce self-management and self-administration in all sectors and really ensure that absolutely all sectors function on the principle of one's own income and expenditure budget and cover to an ever larger extent -- even fully, wherever possible -- one's expenditures from one's own income without resorting to credits.

Resolute measures are required to increase both the personal and collective material and financial responsibility toward socialist property. To make myself quite clear, I am referring both to the personal responsibility of managers and the responsibility of management councils, all working people, and the general meetings. In this respect, the participation fund in profits and other rights envisaged by law must be used -- in accordance with existing provisions -- not only for bonuses and other advantages in excess of one's remuneration, but also to cover, since we are talking about collective responsibility, part of the damage caused to the state or cooperative socialist property or to the socioeconomic activity in general.

Within the framework of improving management and self-management, we should apply more firmly the socialist principles of remuneration in accordance with the quality and quantity of work. We proceed from the fact that everybody is paid in accordance with his work and that nobody can live in the socialist society without work. We have good provisions concerning the overall contract system. We have formulated a general law which concretely applies this principle to each branch. We must however state that it is not always properly applied. You have read the provisions of the law and other measures taken. We aim at closely linking the implementation of the overall contract system to the aforementioned measures to organize production and work and set norms for work, since only thus can we appropriately apply this overall contract system. We have good results in a number of branches and units. However, we must generally introduce the overall contract system in all sectors in the following months, on the basis of the new law, and we must create conditions for incomes to really increase without limits, on the basis of work done, while also firmly applying the provision that nobody can have a guaranteed income without work. The country's Constitution and laws guarantee the right to work for all citizens; our party and state have taken all steps and act to ensure that each citizen has a secure job, in accordance with his training and capacity. We will continue to act firmly along these lines, as one of our socialist society's social laws is to ensure equal working and living conditions for all people, on the basis of socialist principles. But we cannot guarantee incomes without work and under no circumstances should be permit anybody to live by exploiting the work of others! These basic principles of our society should be properly understood and we must act firmly to apply them in all fields!

Proceeding from all this, we must broadly develop the revolutionary workers democracy and ensure the active participation of all working people from all sectors and the entire nation in formulating the domestic and foreign policy and consciously implementing the program to build socialism and communism in Romania! (Loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, while working to implement commendably our socioeconomic development plans, it is necessary to pay greater attention to international economic ties and cooperation; in this respect, I would like to stress the need to attain expediently our export targets.

We will actively participate in CEMA activity and in implementing decisions to improve and develop cooperation and specialization within CEMA, in order to jointly solve a number of problems concerning raw and energy materials and the better utilization of productive capacities. We will actively participate in carrying out the comprehensive program on scientific-technological cooperation until the year 2000, with the determination to do everything possible to fulfill our obligations and to participate in strongly developing science, technique, and technology, introducing them into production, and modernizing the economy of our country and of all socialist countries. We will broadly develop economic relations and production sharing with all socialist countries. At the same time, we are determined to intensify economic exchanges and cooperation with the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of active participation in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and cultural assets.

We must realize that economic exchanges, international economic cooperation, production sharing, and experts represent a prerequisite for the smooth development of the entire activity and the successful fulfillment of the plan and program for our fatherland's development. Therefore, we must firmly and resolutely work along these lines. I believe that all ministries, central departments, enterprises, county party committees, and party bodies and organizations should implement party decisions with the greatest exactingness and should give priority to attaining the production earmarked for export, ensuring the quality of products, and expediently achieving our export targets.

We have all we need in order to commendably fulfill the 1986 plan. We also have all the conditions for fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the 13th congress decisions, and the party program.

I would like our plenum not merely to assert its determination to do everything along these lines but to act firmly to bring about a change in the manner of work in all sectors, so that this year really marks a radical improvement in all activities with a new and truly revolutionary spirit of work and struggle in all fields. In this way, our plenum will satisfy the people's requirements for ensuring our firm progress toward the classless society, toward communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, the plenum has discussed a number of problems concerning party activity. However, I would like to stress from the beginning that all problems, and maybe the economic problems in particular, are actually problems of party activity. The reports on the internal party life refer to the way in which our party has worked to strengthen and develop itself and to raise the political-ideological level, with a view to increasing the party's leading role in all fields. However, we must actually judge the party activity in accordance with the way in which we implement the programs for the country's socioeconomic development and for raising the people's scientific and cultural level. The implementation of the party's role as the leading political force in Romanian society resides in this very fact. (loud and prolonged applause)

Acting along these lines, the party concerned itself with increasing its ranks and improving the activity of accepting within its ranks the best working people in all fields of activity. We can state that we have a strong party, with more than 3,550,000 members, almost 15 percent of the entire population of the country; this is a truly mass party. It is significant, and I must stress this, that about 61 percent of the party members derive from the ranks of workers; accordingly, more than 15 percent are peasants and more than 20 percent are intellectuals. This practically means that the workers, intellectuals, and peasants represent about 96 percent of the party members.

The share of women has risen to 33 percent, although I believe that this increase is not yet in accordance with the 13th party congress decisions.

We have a party with a good age structure; more than 50 percent of party members are under 40, something which ensures the party's continuous renewal and the preservation of its strength, vigor, and revolutionary spirit of work and struggle, bearing in mind that youth must always be permeated by a revolutionary spirit.

We have carried out a broad political-educational work and an intensive activity to promote cadres and raise the professional, scientific, technical, and general training level.

Generally speaking, we can assess that the party continued to strengthen last year. We have scored good results in increasing its strength from all viewpoints and this led to further increasing the party's leading political role in all sectors of activity. This is also a guarantee of the fact that our party will be able to commendably fulfill its leading role in uniting the efforts of the entire nation to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward socialism. (loud and prolonged applause)

Now, on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP and almost the 100th anniversary of the creation of the first workers' party in Romania, we can assert with justified pride that we have a strong and united party that is trustfully followed by all the people; our party does not and never will have a higher goal than

the supreme goal of the people's interests, well-being, and happiness, Romania's independence and sovereignty, and the cause of socialism and communism! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades, in 1985 our party-state international activity continued to give priority to the struggle for disarmament and peace. We have developed and will develop further broad relations with the socialist countries, the developing countries, and the developed capitalist states, in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence. We have always acted and will continue to act firmly to base relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and unflinching respect for each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference. (loud and prolonged applause)

The international situation continued to remain very serious. Therefore, it is necessary to further give priority to the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, the struggle to halt the militarization of outer space, and the defense of peace, mankind's most precious asset.

I particularly believe that we should intensify efforts to halt nuclear tests, in view of the fact that they pose a serious danger to the existence of the entire mankind. A halt to these tests must be the first step toward nuclear disarmament! That is why we supported and support the program presented by the Soviet Union concerning nuclear disarmament and the recent appeal for an end to nuclear tests.

At the same time, we believe that a comprehensive program for nuclear disarmament should be formulated, with emphasis on nuclear disarmament. One should proceed from the fact that all kinds of weapons and military troops should be cut down, along with a strong reduction of military expenditures.

I have dealt with these matters recently, therefore I do not wish to dwell upon them now. As a matter of fact, Romania has made a number of proposals in this respect and we intend to act and persist in our efforts to bring about a general disarmament program, proceeding from the close connection between nuclear disarmament and general disarmament and from the fact that only thus can we create the necessary conditions for a world without wars and weapons, a world of peace and cooperation among all nations. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must always bear in mind that the program we have adopted as well as the development plans or programs adopted, in one form or another, by all peoples for the coming period cannot be implemented unless one resolutely proceeds to reducing military expenditures. When almost a trillion dollars are spent on armaments and the debts of the developing countries are approaching the same figure, it is impossible to overcome the economic crisis and implement the vast socioeconomic development programs of all states. Therefore, the problem of disarmament and substantially reducing military expenditures is directly linked to ensuring the socioeconomic development and strengthening the independence and well-being of each nation. (loud applause)

Referring to disarmament programs, we firmly advocate the reduction of the military nature of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the creation of conditions for their simultaneous abolition. We must realize that we are dutybound to do everything to ensure that mankind can live without military groupings and without any kind of demonstrations of force! Peace and security cannot be ensured by force and military pacts! Peace can only be secured through disarmament and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

We are determined to act forcefully for the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament and Security in Europe, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe, and the Geneva disarmament conference.

Generally speaking, we firmly speak out for more resolute efforts on the part of European countries to eliminate nuclear weapons, for peaceful cooperation, and for the creation of a united Europe without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, a Europe of free and independent nations. (loud applause)

We will work further to establish new relations of good neighborliness in the Balkans and to turn this region into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

We deem it necessary to strengthen cooperation with all states and peoples in Europe and on all continents, with a view to attaining the targets of disarmament and peace. The maintenance of a military balance should be achieved not through new weapons, but rather by reducing existing ones! It is necessary to establish a balance between the two sides at the lowest level of armaments! Only thus can the security requirements of each nation be met.

It is necessary to act in a spirit of resolution and responsibility for the life and freedom of peoples on all continents and to do everything to defend the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace. (loud applause)

We firmly speak out for solving contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. One should renounce force and the threat of force as well as large-scale maneuvers; the fleets of the great powers should be withdrawn from international waters and one should ensure complete freedom of navigation in international waters for all states. Let us mark the international year of peace through concrete agreements and steps along the road of disarmament, cooperation, and peace! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, our relations with communist and workers parties and other political forces continued to develop last year. We will act further to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. We speak out for a new kind of unity, which should ensure close cooperation among communists in the struggle for peace and socioeconomic progress. At the same time we speak out for developing relations with socialists, social democrats, and other forces which advocate the socialist path for mankind's development. We also cooperate with all democratic parties, national liberation movements, all those acting for observance of the peoples' independence, freedom, and right to free development, and those who speak out for relations of full equality among all nations and to the cause of peace and international cooperation! (loud and prolonged applause)

We live in an age in which the broad masses and the nations are playing an ever greater role in international life. We are firmly convinced that, through united action, the realist forces, the broad masses, and the nations of the world can change the dangerous course of international life and can ensure the triumph of reason, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations! (loud applause)

The RCP and the SR of Romania will continue to act in this spirit. From this plenum, I want to assure all peoples, progressive forces everywhere, and those who speak out for peace that in the Romanian people they will always have an active participant in the struggle for a better and more just world, a world of free and independent nations, a world without arms, a world of peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, we conclude our plenum in full unanimity and with the firm resolution to unswervingly implement the 13th congress decisions and the party program. We must resolutely work to commendably implement this year's plan and do everything to finish sowing operations as soon as possible, so as to conclude the spring sowing campaign by 20 April and expediently carry out other operations, thus ensuring good crops for this year!

Let us do everything to achieve good production both in industry and agriculture in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, thus laying a lasting foundation for the successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan and for Romania's transition to a new stage of development. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am convinced that all party organizations and bodies and all communists will commendably fulfill their mission and role in pooling the efforts of all working people and the entire nation in attaining our fatherland's developing targets. I again express the full conviction that all working people and the entire nation will work in full unity to implement the targets for Romania's socioeconomic development, thus elevating our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization, further raising all the people's material and cultural strength and its independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

With this conviction I extend to all participants in the plenum, the communists, all working people, and the entire nation best wishes for new successes in all fields, much health and happiness!

I declare the plenum proceedings closed. (Prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!".. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unswerving determination to implement the party policy, all those present stand up and cheer at length for the RCP and Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE

AU071208 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 86 pp 1 and 5

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, on Friday 28 March.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee examined and approved a "Report on the Accountability Analysis of Results Attained in the National Economy and on the Formation and Utilization of Financial Resources in 1985." It assessed that achievements registered in the fulfillment of plan tasks for last year and the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan reflect the creative efforts of our people, who, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have carried out an intensive activity to implement the country's socioeconomic development targets established for this period.

Appreciating the results attained in 1985, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that they could have been even better if firmer and more responsible action had been taken in all fields and sectors of activity to fully utilize all available opportunities and fulfill plan tasks at a higher level of quality and efficiency. In this respect, the party secretary general drew attention to certain negative states of affairs in last year's activity, particularly with regard to trends toward an exaggerated increase in imports and an unjustified increase in material and energy consumption; he recommended that resolute steps be taken to remedy this situation without delay.

On the basis of the analysis made, the Political Executive Committee endorsed a program of measures aimed at attaining greater efficiency in all fields, at the same time as smoothly fulfilling plan provisions. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the proposals included in this program should be improved upon, particularly by taking resolute steps to create appropriate norms for both material consumption and production costs, with a view to reducing them as much as possible and thus achieving greater economic efficiency. It was decided that this report, with the necessary improvements, should be submitted to the discussion of the party Central Committee plenum.

The Political Executive Committee then examined certain measures on improving economic activities and strengthening workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration. In this respect, it discussed "Proposals Concerning Norms for Establishing the Value of Production in Relation to the Fixed Assets Used." Formulated in the spirit of recommendations made by the party leadership, the proposed norms, which must be considered as minimal, aim at substantially improving the utilization efficiency of fixed assets, something which must lead to substantially increasing industrial production and economic efficiency, thus also raising national income. The meeting also examined a "Report on Improving the Organization of Production and Work, Modernizing Manufacture Technologies, Applying the Overall Contract System and Piecework Agreement, and Raising the Efficiency of the Entire Economy." Through the steps taken in this respect, one can increase the itemized and export production above the provisions of the 5-year plan, further raise labor productivity and the profitability of products, markedly reduce material expenditures, and provide incentives for working people's collectives to overfulfill plan tasks and firmly apply the new economic-financial mechanism. The results to be scored at the conclusion of this section will be used as a basis for improving plan indicators for 1986 and the entire 5-year plan. Likewise, the meeting discussed "Proposals on Granting Money Advances to State and cooperative Agricultural Productions With Contracts To Deliver Agricultural Produce to State Funds and on Granting Loans for the Productive Activity." These proposals stipulate precise criteria and loans and their limits and conditions for approval, so that this can directly contribute to efficiently raising the vegetable and animal production and can stimulate agricultural units to strive to cover their material production costs from their own incomes and also make profits, in accordance with the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration. It was decided that similar criteria for granting loans and advances should also be taken into account with regard to the activity of industrial units. In close connection with these matters, the meeting stressed the need to improve financial control and take resolute steps so that financial control can appropriately fulfill its role and responsibilities in ensuring the good administration of the material and financial resources of economic units.

The Political Executive Committee then examined "Proposals on Improving the Organization and Activity of the Council of Ministers' Coordinating Councils in Individual Fields." All these councils will operate as working bodies within the government; they will act to ensure the fulfillment of development plans and programs and production and export tasks, and will see to it that party decisions and the country's laws are properly applied in the respect fields of activity.

The Political Executive Committee examined the "Draft Bill on the Overall Contract and Piece-Work Remuneration of the Working Personnel." It stressed that the elaboration of this draft bill took into account the current stage of socioeconomic development and the organizational framework of the workers democracy; all this requires the further improvement of work organization and remuneration, so that one firmly applies the socialist principle of repartition according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of work, while incomes are directly influenced by the work performed and results obtained in production.

In this respect, the draft bill provides for applying overall contrast and piecework remuneration forms in all economic units and for all working personnel, thus ensuring a closer link between individual incomes, on the one hand, and the fulfillment of plan tasks of the itemized production, and of the production earmarked for export, the increase in the share of high quality products, the reduction of norm specific consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and the increase in labor productivity and economic efficiency, on the other. It was decided that this draft bill should be improved on the basis of proposals made and should be submitted for the discussion and approval of the Grand National Assembly.

The Political Executive Committee then examined and endorsed the "Report on the Number, Composion, and Organizational Structure of the RCP on 31 December 1985 and the Political-Organizational Activity by Party Bodies and Organizations To Implement Party Decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Recommendations", "Report on the Activity by Party-State Bodies and Mass Organizations in 1985 To Implement the Party Cadre Policy"; and "Report on the International Activity of the Party and State in 1985 and the Main Foreign Policy Goals in 1986." The Political Executive Committee decided that all three of these reports should be submitted for discussion to the party Central Committee Plenum.

The Political Executive Committee also dealt with current problems of party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU221544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1414 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu sent Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, [SED] the following telegram:

On behalf of the CC of the RCP and on my own behalf I address you warmest congratulations on your reelection to the high office of general secretary of the CC of the SUPG.

I am convinced that by working together in the spirit of the understandings we reached during our interviews the lasting relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic will further develop in future, in the interest and to the advantage of our peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism, detente and international collaboration. I take this opportunity to address you, the Communists, all the working people in the friendly German Democratic Republic, wishes of full success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SUPG Congress.

LUMEA ON U.S. UNJUSTIFIED, PRECIPITOUS RAID

AU171532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 17 Apr 86

["A Particularly Serious Act With Dangerous Implications" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/4/1986 -- The U.S. raid against Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has created a particularly serious situation in the Mediterranean and the world over, Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA writes in the commentary in its April 17 issue. Such actions, the weekly goes on, defy all legal norms of international conduct, creating risks with unpredictable consequences for world peace.

Most energetically condemning the new aggression against Libya, the Romanian people reiterates its consistent stand against such acts that can turn the course of events uncontrollable, urges an undelayed stop to military operations, retraint, calls for everything possible to be done so that reason, dialogue and negotiations may prevail.

Referring to the pretext invoked for this unjustified and precipitous aggression -- set forth in the televised address President Reagan made as the U.S. bombers met above their Libyan targets -- the weekly shows that it can in no way justify the shower of bombs that fell on the Libyan capital and which, according to early reports, hit among other things private dwellings and foreign embassies.

The Romanian weekly draws attention at the U.S. air raids against Libya are in full contradiction with the norms of peaceful coexistence among nations, with the principles of international law. The military aggression against an independent, sovereign country member of the United Nations organization does but heighten tension not only in the Mediterranean but, through its implications, also all over the world. It is imperative that an undelayed end be put to such shows of force, to military aggression, to sabre-rattling wherever it comes from. Diverging problems among states, as in this case, should not be settled by way of arms but by restraint, understanding, negotiations. The peoples of the world are of the opinion that action should be taken in order to solve such problems through negotiations alone, be it in the Mediterranean or in other parts of the world.

Romania, the Romanian people, blaming any use or threat of force in interstate relations, are ready, as always, to make their contribution to the establishment of a climate of quiet, detente and peace throughout the world, backing any constructive action conducive to the attainment of these desiderata of mankind, in the interest of coexistence, of cooperation among all nations, LUMEA shows [as received] in conclusion.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH UK MEETS 20 APR

AU221542 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Tuesday, April 20, proceedings started, in Bucharest, of the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration and Inudstrial and Technological Cooperation between Romania and Great Britain. Being analyzed are the stage currently attained by the bilateral economic rleations, the prospects of and ways for a further development of these relations, an expansion and diversification of the mutual deliveries of commodities.

TRADE COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CITED

AU2211700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1406 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Currently the trade Romania makes with the socialist countries represents 57 percent of all its foreign trade. Over the 1965-1985 period trade exchanges with those countries went up more than six times. The mutual deliveries of goods were amplified and diversified, the products of the machine building, electrotechnology, electronics, fine mechanics and optics industries standing in the foreground. They witnessed higher dynamics with the Soviet Union (13 times), GDR (over 22 times) Poland (over 35 times) People's China (over 55 times) Czechsolovakia (over 10 times), Hungary (20 times), Bulgaria (56 times), etc.

Hundreds of agreements, conventions and other arrangements for economic collaboration are being implemented by Romania and partners in socialist countries, many of them being long-term projects apt to confer greater stability and better balance on the economic relations. There have been materialized over 120 contracts and actions regarding the cooperation and specialization in production, particularly in the peak industrial branches, a series of important economic units have been built or are under construction, jointly with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, People's China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Korea, Cuba, etc. Their purpose being to capitalize better the material and human resources in the respective countries.

Romania collaborates actively within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, working consistently to deepen the economic, technical and scientific collaboration with the countries member in that organization, in view of meeting to a greater extent the needs of raw materials, energy and modern technology, of solving with joint effort certain problems of major importance for the progress of all the countries, of gradually levelling the standards of economic development, of implementing the programmes of socialist construction in each country. With CEMA Romania participates in the materialization of 350 bi-and multilateral agreements, conventions and understandings. Outstanding among them are those regarding the contribution to capitalizing important gas deposits in the Soviet Union, building a nuclear electric project, developing productive capacities in the pulp, asbestos and ferroalloy industries as well as in other domains. Romainia's participation in the activity of this organization also turns material through the contribution a large number of Romanian enterprises make to implementing over 70 multilateral specializing conventions, and the cooperation in various subbranches of the machine building, chemical and petrochemical industries. Adding to all these is the contribution made by the Romanian scientists to some 200 conventions regarding research-development themes meant to identify new sources of energy, new materials, etc.

REPORT ISSUED ON HANDLING OF CITIZENS' REPORTS

AU110942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/4/1986 -- In 1985, more than 1,529,000 citizens wrote letters and requested interviews with the party, state, mass and public bodies and organizations -- either at a central, county, municipal or town level -- or sent letters to the press and radio and television (94,425 working people addressed their letters to the RCP leadership), shows a report adopted by the April 1 and 2 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, an abstract of which is run in the Bucharest newspapers of April 10.

Expressing their full according with the party resolutions and the laws adopted and pledging firmly to work for the impelementation of the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, the people working in various fields of activity advanced, in either letters or interviews, more than 223,000 proposals and intimations -- most of which were well grounded -- regarding general aspects of economic and socio-cultural activities and the party life. The report also mentions that 32,369 letters and interviews concentrated on urban planning and administrative activities in various localities, showing that either through intimations or through their active participation the citizens had contributed to improving the draft planning projects, to embellishing urban and rural localities.

As many as 111,587 citizens sent letters to the central and county press, to the radio and television, the document points out, showing that they had provided a groundwork for the mass media to make a growing contribution to generalizing positive experience and popularizing advanced methods, to the knowledge and elimination of negative aspects.

In either letters or interviews many citizens (?raised) various personal questions. According to the possibilities and to the extent to which their intimations were well grounded 42 per cent or so were favourably solved, the document points out.

Although their number declined as compared to the previous year, many of the 1985 letters and interviews had as a subject trials, civil and criminal suits the document also points out, mentioning that the citizens' intimations had helped fight parasitism and contributed to stepping up the actions aimed at crime and antisocial acts prevention.

Placing emphasis on the further improvement of lettersolving and interview-granting activities the document points among other things to the ever more frequent participation of top-ranking cadres in the resolution of the more important intimations. In 1985, the report reads, the first secretaries and the secretaries of the RCP county committees granted interviews to 84,484 citizens, while ministers and executives of ministries and other central state bodies granted interviews to more than 21,500 working people.

The document also sets a series of measures to boost the quality of activities in that area, which is a specific democratic form of ensuring the working people's growing participation in the improvement of economic and social activities, in a more operative resolution, in concordance with the law in force, with the norms of socialist ethics and equity, of the citizens' proposals, intimations and applications.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS LENIN'S 116TH BIRTHDAY

AU221920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- On April 22 Bucharest hosted a festive meeting to celebrate 116 years since the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Organized by the Bucharest municipality RCP Committee, the meeting was attended by working people of enterprises and institutions, party and state activists, people that were party members at the time it was working underground, scientists, men of culture, representatives of the youth, military. Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Popescu-puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the Institute of Historical, Social and Political Studies under the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, representatives of managements of certain central institutions, mass and public organizations, of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, and leading cadres of Bucharest enterprises were in the Presidium. Also in the Presidium was U.M.T. Tazhelnikov, Soviet Union ambassador in Bucharest.

The meeting was opened by Nicolae Croitoru, secretary of the Bucharest municipality RCP Committee. The personality and revolutionary activity of V.I. Lenin were evoked by Dumitru Ghise, member of the CC of the RCP, protector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, director of the political publishing house.

After the festive meeting the participants watched a documentary film. A pictorial exhibition devoted to Vladimir Ilich Lenin was presented, too.

On the celebration of 116 years since the birth of Valdimir Ilich Lenin expositions were organized, feature and documentary films were screened in several county seats.

DIZDAREVIC GIVES NONALIGNED POSITION ON LIBYAN RAID

LD221659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Rome 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned countries were the first to react to and condemn in a clear and resolute way the U.S. attack on Libya as an aggression against a sovereign and independent member of the Nonaligned Movement. The primary objective of the resolution adopted by the ministers of nonaligned countries in New Delhi was to defend the fundamental principles in international relations and principle of integrity which in the case of Libya was flagrantly violated.

This was stated today by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his conversation with Yugoslav correspondents in Rome. Last night he arrived [words indistinct] which, in addition to representatives of Yugoslavia, includes India, Ghana, Congo, Cuba, and Senegal. They have just left for New York to present the nonaligned countries' stand in the United Nations.

In New York, Dizdarevic said, we shall complete the nonaligned action by warning the world public of the dangerous consequences of the U.S. aggression against Libya and by creating the kind of mood among the world public which will make them understand the dangers of such interventions which jeopardize the very principles on which the international community exists.

Dizdarevic said that in New Delhi the nonaligned countries had displayed full unity in condemning the U.S. action as an attack against an independent and nonaligned Libya, an attack which could create a state of anarchy in international relations. The nonaligned countries' concern has also resulted from the fact that such a policy threatens to set a precedent in international relations and to make the policy of force prevalent in the world, Dizdarevic added.

FEDERAL CHAMBER MEMBER CONDEMNS ALL TERRORISM

AU221854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 86 p 4

[J. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Apr -- The kind of federal government our country needs is one that will represent our country on the whole and make decisions independently, something that has not existed to date. In some cases the Federal Executive Council used the help of both the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These were the words of Delegate Milan Rajacic in the debate on the report on the 4-years of work of the Federal Executive Council, which was held at the SFRY Assembly Budget Committee today. Despite the many essentially important remarks made, the committee accepted the report.

In Janez Lukac's opinion, the report is incomplete, because it failed to cover many significant spheres. He expressed disagreement with an earlier statement of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, according to which there are two kinds of international terrorism. Disagreeing with such a division, Lukac is of the opinion that all terrorism should be condemned equally. He also mentioned the episode with PLO official Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], who was said to have stayed 1 day in our country after the famous hijacking of the Achille Lauro, and had then turned out later to have stayed 3 days. Lukac is of the opinion that at least the SFRY Assembly, if not the entire Yugoslav public, should have been informed about that.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON TASKS, CONGRESS ORGANIZATION

LD220539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vidoje Zarhovic, the presidium of the LCY Central Committee discussed the activities in implementing the stance adopted at the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee concerning the ideopolitical issues of realizing the workers constitutional position in regard to the distribution and control of income and means of social reproduction. It was stated that trade unions, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and other organs of the federation, the republics, and provinces as well as organizations of associated labor were actively involved in planning the ways to implement the stance. Work is underway to bring about appropriate changes in the set of legal regulations concerning the further development of the social contract, self-managing agreements, and self-managing documents regulating the ways of generating and distributing income.

The Presidium discussed the need for a more determined mobilization within the LC, the trade unions, and all other subjective socialist forces, primarily among the grassroots, in order to implement more rapidly and consistently the stance of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee which is the crucial prerequisite for solving economic problems, implementing the stabilization policy, and developing socialist self-management. The accomplishment of these tasks is of vital and primary importance.

The Presidium pointed to the need for an urgent and consistent application and reexamination of the social contract on joint criteria for normalizing relations on the basis of self-management in the sphere of generating and distributing income in the SFRY; of the social contracts between the repulics and provinces; of self-managing agreements and self-managing documents of organizations of associated labor. The Presidium stressed that the work on these documents should be completed by the beginning of 1987 at the latest.

The Presidium emphasized the communists' duty to make active efforts in all sociopolitical organizations, organs of sociopolitical communities, and self-managing organs, in the battle to consistently implement the stance adopted at 24th session of the LCY Central Committee, to initiate actions and take an active part in them in order to change the existing situation more rapidly; to resolve topical problems and to find best solutions in regard to the consolidation of the workers' position in the distribution of income and in social reproduction, in general. Attention was drawn to the important role and responsibility of the public information media in informing the public about the course of the self-managing social activity in implementing these stances.

The Presidium also discussed some issues concerning the organization of proceedings at the 13th LCY Congress, the rules of procedure, and the schedules for the sessions at the congress.

GEORGIJE JOVICIC ADDRESSES ARMY LCY MEETING

LD220800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the past 4-year period, despite the difficulties, we have succeeded in preserving ideopolitical unity in the army, its moral strength, and its involvement in line with the orientations that are inspired by Tito's work and are contained in the fundamental orientations of our society.

This is exceptionally important in the current international and internal situation, stressed Georgije Jovicic, the president of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the beginning of the 2 days of work of the LCY conference in the JNA.

Our international position continues to be basically firm and stable. We should not underestimate, however, the danger for the security of Yugoslavia because the fact is that all the negative tendencies in international relations are continuing. The rivalry for superiority of the great powers and blocs is extending to all areas, including space, and brings with it powerful pressure on the smaller, especially, nonaligned countries, in whose area a struggle is being waged for extending spheres of influence. The domination of political force and reliance on the military factor in international relations has, as a consequence, the constant strengthening of armed force, the arms race, and the expansion of the network of military bases and footholds. This is illustrated by the fact that overall military expenditure in the world has today surpassed $900 billion.

Aside from the broad proportions of terrorism in the forms it has developed up to now, state terrorism also is making its appearance. A typical example of this is the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We most resolutely condemn, Jovicic stressed, the U.S. aggression against this nonaligned and independent country because it means violation of sovereignty and integrity and directly contradicts the UN Charter.

Following the summit meeting in Geneva, there were certain conciliatory and acceptable initiatives regarding disarmament, which should certainly be supported. However, he added, everything should be done to see that detente and peace do not become the monopoly of the great powers.

Speaking about the country's internal development, Jovicic assessed that the sociopolitical situation is very unfavorable, despite the fact that the leading forces in society, especially the LCY, in the period between the 12th and 13th congress, were very involved with existing problems, and the search for a united assessment of the causes of this situation and ensured of a unity of stances where there was none or action to overcome them. [as received] The aim of all these efforts was to strengthen ideopolitical unity, eliminate big differences which have existed for a long time in relation to many questions of our domestic development, and mobilize all forces in order to remove difficulties and obstacles through concrete struggle and action. In the complex of these activities, Jovicic stressed, in particular, the activity of the LCY Central Committee and the general Party discussion on the occasion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Not disputing the fact that certain results and movements have been achieved and that conditions for the more successful transcendence of the difficulties we are saddled with are being created, the conviction prevails, Jovicic said, that, on the whole, not enough has been done overall in terms of finding a way out of economic crisis, stagnation, and disunity. There is deterioration in certain sectors, above all the economic and ideological. We have for example, enormous inflation, a jump in prices, and nationalism. The situation in Kosovo continues to be very serious and difficult. Obviously, he stressed, the problem lies in the fact that accepted policy and stances are being implemented slowly and inconsistently in the LCY and the corresponding institutions of the system.

Of course, unfavorable trends in society also have an influence on the Army. The situation in the army depends, however, to a significant degree on the subjective army factor and this means on the work of LC organizations, the command system, the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the trade unions, officers, etc. In the whole intercongress period, Jovicic said, we have invested great efforts in developing and making more concrete the concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the strengthening of the Armed Forces. All analyses indicate that in respect to the concept and doctrine orientation there are no vital, ideological or organizational-technological disagreements and that there is not need to change in any way our general defense-protection concept: all people's defense and self-protection.

Accordingly, Jovicic said, certain disputes regarding concept, the ill-intentioned labeling and some cases of attacks on the Army which have occurred; these are an expression of the ignorance of the objective situation in the world around us and of the essence of our concept of all-people's defense. There are even cases of the direct opposition to LCY policy, from antisocial positions in the defense of the country and the development of the JNA, and attempts to isolate the Army in the barracks and to isolate it from society and overall social trends. It is clear to communists and to the working people of Yugoslavia that the defense of the country does not tolerate any improvisation, factionalism, regional, or other divisions; it must be united -- Yugoslav. The period under review is characterized by very major achievements in the complete concretization, elaboration, and formulation of doctrine, especially the doctrine of armed struggle and the further modernization and improvement of the Armed Forces. Jovicic recalled, however, the well-known difficulties in society and the slow implementation of the stabilization program have had a negative impact on some of these developments. Thus, for example, in the 1981-85 plan period we started with financial resources of 5.8 percent of national income. This percentage, since 1982, has been reduced to 5.2 percent and the plan has been realized on the average with 4.65 percent. The problems of the valorization of the funds, because of high inflation, have magnified these difficulties. This necessarily led to a reduction of some of the plans, above all, in the construction of a large number of infrastructural facilities. Some development plans regarding technical equipment have also been revised. Jovicic said that with reliance on scientific-technical work, domestic, production, and the concentration of funds, we have tried to make this have the smallest possible influence on the modernization of the JNA. It is very importance that in this period, our scope for conducting antitank warfare and air defense has been significantly enhanced because this is in keeping with the requirements for the conduct of contemporary warfare.

A good part of Georgije Jovicic's address was devoted to efforts in the JNA to implement the stabilization program. With the plan for implementing long-term planning that we have adopted, the goals and tasks of this document have become a constituent part of the execution of tasks for the JNA's combat development. The financial effects of the stabilization measures are about 5 percent of the funds which are earmarked for financing the JNA. we have achieved, he said, significantly greater independence of foreign technolaogy and 90 percent of the funds now being produced in the military [word indistinct] annual growth rate of 17 percent and imports of only 1 percent. Exports lead over imports three and one-half to four times.

In addition to these results, the JNA is making a significant contribution to society. Only in 1985, the JNA invested about 200 million dinars in the form of a grant in the development of production in hilly and mountainous areas; 162 million for the reconstruction of coal mines; 100 million was given to organizations of associated labor; and with 1.1 billion dinars it participated in the construction of the communications system. Be crediting those organizations of associated labor, whose production is of interest to the Armed Forces to the tune of 86 billion dinars, a direct contribution is being made to the revival of the country's economy.

Despite major results, Jovicic observed, a slowing-down in the tempo of the development of some segments of Army construction has occurred. There have been restrictions in the field of organization-formation changes, scientific research work, and the preparation of territory for military training. The planned volume of the procurement of some armaments and military equipment had to be halted. Housing construction also has been reduced significantly.

A number of communists continue to fail to behave in the spirit of stabilization. Even among us, Jovicic said, there is considerable pressure to increase the prices of goods and services produced by the Army, and sometimes lax decisions are made on major investments and procurements. There is also the forcing of "one's own" type of branch, irregularities in the field of housing construction, the disposal of the housing fund, and unjustified demands for the expansion of formation places. I would like to draw your attention in particular, Jovicic said, to the old-fashioned methods in keeping records of material funds and poor internal control which affects the appearance and the growth of property criminals in the Army.

The president of the LCY Committee organization in the JNA went to stress the ideo-political unity in the Army under conditions of the present unfavorable developments, ideological controversies, and activities of hostile and opposition forces. Results and practice show, he said, that communists in the Army and the Army composition as a whole stand firmly on the program goals of the LCY, and on Tito's path. The Army was and remains a reliable support for the LCY, to our nations and nationalities, and their struggle for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, equality, and a nonaligned and independent foreign policy.

We are critical because we want to remove more quickly the weaknesses and move forward more energetically, because our interests are identical to those of the working class of Yugoslavia. We are critical toward others because we are critical toward ourselves as well, with respect to our failures, weaknesses, responsibilities, and duties. We are most critical, Jovicic stressed, toward those environments which allow the phenomena and activities of antisocialist and antiself-management forces because we are aware that their goals is the destruction of our society's foundations. It is obvious that these attacks also are being directed against the Army in order to destabilize it because it is assessed that it is an important stabilizing element in our society. They also emerge in a section of the information media, at some political gatherings, and in individual works of art.

In the past few years, Jovicic recalled, we have also noted cases of physical attacks on members of the Army. Last year there were 30 such cases. Most of these were from nationalist positions and in regions in which, in any case, nationalist and other outbreaks have been particularly strongly expressed.

Our peoples, all honest people, and the highest leadership of the country very seriously have condemned this phenomenon and demand that these attempts be eradicated and made impossible.

In the assessment of ideological trends and moral political unity we have stated, Jovicic stressed, that in our ranks there are some negative phenomena. There is tactless criticism and pseudocriticism, exclusiveness, pessimism, defeatism, and other unacceptable behavior and moves. Most of them are from nationalist positions, including irredentist and clerico-nationalist outbreaks. There is very little of this in the permanent body but not one case should be underestimated. The most frequent exponents of nationalist behavior are soldiers who come to the Army already imbued with nationalism. Thus, for example, of the total number of exponents of nationalist outbursts from 1982 to 1985, 88 percent are soldiers.

The property criminal is also a serious burdern to us. Perpetrators include officers and members of the LCY. Although in recent years the number of perpetrators has not grown, some more serious cases of this form of criminality have been recorded.

There also exist, he said, some conceptions and actions by JNA members on the line of liberalism and accommodation accompanied by the phenomenon of indiscipline and unexampled behavior in public places. With appropriate ideopolitical work and more severe ideopolitical measures and punitive policy, we have succeeded in reducing the number of cases of such behavior and outbreaks. Thus, negative political outbreaks in 1985 were reduced by 14 percent compared to the previous year. We must, Jovicic said, be even more consistent in the struggle to develop conscious, morally pure members of the JNA, prepared to defend uncompromisingly the achievements of the socialist revolution. Our Army must remain an army of brotherhood and unity.

Georgije Jovicic went on in his address to speak in general terms about Army cadre policy. He assessed that cadre occupancy is relatively good and that in relation to formation needs, it amounts to 99.2 percent. Specialist instruction is also at a very high level and 97.3 percent of officers have completed studies at the military academy or faculty. Over 65 percent of officers are assessed as "very good" and more than 16 percent as "excellent." Our cadres, Jovicic stressed, are politically oriented and almost 97 percent are communists. Almost half are farm laborers and nearly 18 percent are from working class families. The replacement of cadres from the revolution is being continued successfully. In the JNA there are now 0.75 percent of these officers, including 14 bearers of "partisan decorations."

Although efforts are being made to bring about as balanced as possible a national and republican-provincial representation in the JNA officer corps, the situation here continues to be unsatisfactory. Underrepresented are active military personnel who are Albanians, Slovenes, Muslims and, to some extent, Croatians. The representation of officers in the higher and supreme command positions is better and fairly satisfactory.

The call-up from some republics and provinces is unsatisfactory, as is enrollment in military schools.

In the period under review, 57,800 new members have been accepted into the LCY, or about 14,500 on average per year.

Of the total number of newly joined members, 98 percent are soldiers. The policy of strengthening the class social structure of the LCY in the JNA also is being implemented successfully. Of the total number of those who have recently joined, 35 percent are workers and among civilians serving in the JNA, as many as 52 percent are workers. According to our assessments, Jovicic stressed, the organization of the LCY in the JNA has, in the past 4-year period, and always up to now, realized, largely successfully, its leading ideopolitical role in the military and the moral-political development of the army. Conditions and membership, however, require that the LCY Organization in the JNA execute its role even better and more effectively and be more on the offensive and militant because in some places it is lagging behind events and making belated reactions.

We have no reason or need to overestimate or underestimate our results. We are against lamentations and dirges, descriptions of the situation, repetition of conclusions and stances, and great verbosity, which most frequently is boring. Results cannot be achieved this way. It is high time that we free ourselves of this style and method of work. If in this strong and militant organization all its members are involved; if all become active; if they see that their word is honored and respected; if they are convinced that they mean something to their organization, there cannot fail to be results. In these complex conditions, much of this is important, but I believe that the struggle for ideopolitical unity of communists and army personnel is, nevertheless, the most important thing, said Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the JNA.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

Resolution Adopted

LD212233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the resolution of the 10th congress of the Slovene LC, which the delegates have just adopted, emphasis is placed on the role of the knowledge and creativity of working people, the better utilization of existing possibilities offered by the system of socialist self-management in the development of production forces and socioeconomic relations.

The basic congress document of over 100 pages contains the tasks of communists in 6 chapters.

For the first time, the resolution contains the tasks of communists in nurturing socialist moral values. These arise out of the programs of the LCY and the Slovene LC, the "Guidelines for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" of Edvard Kardelj, and out of practice. This is because, as the resolution states, various forms of appropriation of social ownership and the fruits of labor of others, irresponsible management of social resources, economic crime, and a number of other phenomena of the erosion of revolutionary and moral and political awareness are giving rise to the justified concern of working people in society. This is why, it is stated further, the LC has begun to lose the reputation and influence it had in its revolutionary past precisely because of its high moral-political awareness, dedication, revolutionary militancy, principled approach, and the unyielding struggle of communists for the values and goals of working class, the national liberation struggle, and the socialist revolution.

In the struggle against deviations from moral values in our society and particularly in the LC, we will only be successful, the resolution stresses, if we uncover their real causes and link the struggle against them with the development and realization of socialist, self-management values; if at the same time we fight for the quality of life and work and the system of values that is appropriate to the vision of socialist self-managing humanism and communism, of a society of freely associated creative work. Self-management for the first time in history united direct labor and management into one class subject, into the working class which thus becomes the political and economic master of its future.

According to the resolution, without a general rise in the level of culture, knowledge, general and professional training, scientific research work, widespread innovative activity, the adoption and development of new modern technology and so on, we will not be able to realize our aims, maintain, or further develop socialist self-management.

The resolution further states that the strategic tasks in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and of the political system, which were established by the previous Ninth Congress of the Slovene LC, have not been adequately realized. These include the development and implementation of the system of social reproduction, which would economically motivate the workers in basic organizations of associated labor to freely integrate and pool labor and resources on income-based foundations on the unified Yugoslav market with the aim of more effectively managing social resources and realizing a greater income. The specific orientations of the activities of associated labor in this area, the resolution recalls, are contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The realization of economic laws and markets, which functions selectively in conditions of social ownership and socialist self-management, is an essential condition for realizing the constitutional role of the worker and of the whole of associated labor in managing the means of social reproduction. Workers in organizations of associated labor must be in an economic position where they are able to invest available accumulation in production, or activities which will more permanently yield the greatest income results. This depends increasingly on the basis of the self-managing pooling of labor and resources of organizations of associated labor throughout the whole of Yugoslavia.

The resolution states that the preparation and realization of joint production and export programs should be speeded up, and in particular the drawing up, adoption, and implementation of high technology projects and other priorities in the long-term development of Slovenia and Yugoslovia. Communists will advocate that these programs should be based on the activation of our own resources in organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities, and that they be approved by self-managing means. Only in this way will autarchic orientations within municipal and republic boundaries and Yugoslavia as a whole be overcome. The LC will consolidate the awareness that workers can more rapidly overcome development problems and realize the economic criteria of economic activity only if they integrate on the basis of common interests in social reproduction, joint earnings, income, and joint investments.

The resolution says that the effective protection of the real value of social resources should be guaranteed and to this end, economic and development policies should be supplemented. As far as the approved changes to the economic system are concerned, these should be consistently implemented and at the same time, a check kept on how they are put into practice.

In the allocation of income and the distribution of personal income in the basic organizations of associated labor, communists will advocate decisions that will motivate workers to improve the quality of work and management, speed up social development, and improve the quality of life and the environment. In this connection, it is particularly important to achieve the stimulatory remuneration of creative and successful professional and managerial workers, innovators, and the holders of social positions. In realizing these goals, we should not fear the emergence of differences in the income-based positions of workers, basic organizations of associated labor, and sociopolitical communities. Aside from this, on these bases, the constitutional obligation of securing through solidarity the additional resources for financing the joint and general needs of the economies of less developed republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, must also be realized.

Slovene Communists will also advocate the extension of the self-managing organization of the work organization and basic organizaitons of associated labor within it, on the basis of systematic professional analyses. We must encourage qualitative changes in self-managing interest organization. According to the resolution, this does not, however, exclude the possibility of organizing a self-managing interest community for several municipalities if this is in keeping with the interests of the working people and citizens in those municipalities and if it is appropriate to the nature of relations and development of the free exchange of labor.

It is also essential and crucial, the resolution says, to limit federal and republican legislature. Precisely for this reason, it is necessary to more consistently realize those constitutional provisions, according to which the law may regulate basic principles only for certain areas, while more detailed organization is left to the self-managing organizations and communities.

The Socialist Republic of Slovenia as a state and self-managing socialist community can only guarantee harmonious economic and social development on the basis of the rule and self-management of the working class and all working people. Such implementation of the constitutional function of the republic is of essential importance for the maintainance and consolidation of the Slovene national identity, the guarantee of the material bases for the development of the Slovene nation, the affirmation of its international position, and for the contribution to the development of parts of the Slovene nation which live in other states. This is also the main foundation for the more successful realization of common interests in the federation.

The Slovene LC opposes all one-sided, unitarist, and separatist concepts and interpretations of the constitutional concept of the republic and autonomous province and of the position of nations and nationalities. Communists must join battle decisively with the phenomena of Slovene nationalism and with the deeper economic and subjective causes which spawn and encourage this nationalism.

The resolution cites the preservation of etatist relations in social reproduction as the main reason for one-sidedness and the insufficiently successful realization of the constitutional concept of the federation. This statism at the federation level manifests itself, among other things, as the tendency to conserve anonymous capital while on this basis in the republics and autonomous provinces, tendencies toward autarchic economic development are encouraged.

The federation as a federal state and socialist self-managing community should be strengthened on the basis of more determined efforts to ensure that the working class within the framework of its nation, or republic, indeed assumes its leading social role as defined by the constitution, and in this connection, its repsonsibility for the development and functioning of the federation as well.

The resolution also determines the tasks of communists in material, scientific-technical, social, and cultural development. Here it says that we are at a turning point: We should not be satisfied with what we have achieved. We must decide on a radical transition from extensive to intensive development, work, and economic activity, and on a more qualitative way of life. For Yugoslavia, at the present moment the most important thing is not to lose contact with the convertible markets and with the technologically most-advanced world. Equal involvement in the international division of labor means, in fact, a balanced integration with the world regarding the import and export of goods and services, and the two-way flow of knowledge, information, ideas, and culture. The introduction of modern, highly-developed technology requires the increasing initiative and knowledge of all workers; without this, neither high productivity nor high quality production can be achieved.

Basic LC organizations and leaderships must exert direct political influence to ensure that those cadres who are familiar with contemporary scientific-technical development and who are capable of coordinating and directing the function of research activity, the specialist training of cadres, and the development of new quality production programs, are appointed to responsible and especially leading positions and that they stimulate processes of innovation. One of the conditions for winning over these cadres is the more successful system of upbringing and education linked to the needs of associated labor. With the changes and amendments to secondary vocational-oriented schooling, we must ensure knowledge both for further permanent education and for application in work.

One of the tasks of communists relates to the preservation of the human environment which should become an integral part of the concerns of one and all, or rather, one of the basic criteria for further socioeconomic development as a whole. It is exceptionally important in this, that the ecological goals of development are respected with regard to the production of energy and the essential restructuring of the economy. The LC is advocating that in all environments of life and work, as assessment is made of the degree of pollution of these environments and that a cleansing program be prepared. Responsibility in this field must be more clearly defined as must the principle that the one who pollutes should pay for the social damage of the cleaning.

When it speaks of agriculture, the resolution advocates a more efficient policy in the countryside. For this reason, the preparation of fertile land for intensive production needs to be accelerated and mountainous regions must continue to be cultivated and the scope for the redistribution of land, for intensive production needs to be realized and more efficient use made of resources for increasing production. These tasks are of common social interest and their implementation also must be effective supported with special measures by economic policy.

Slovene Communists also advocate that the possibilities of the small-scale economy should no longer be underestimated, and that we rid ourselves of the prejudices and sectarian views regarding the development of the small-scale economy as one of the important factors in the development of production forces in society as a whole. As for housing, it is necessary to strengthen the attempt to secure for tenants, organized on a basis of self-management, true material ownership and for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of housing. For this reason, it is necessary to implement economic rents and ensure appropriate assistance to tenants who objectively will not be able to solve this alone.

The resolution requires securing sufficient quantities of energy -- which is a common problem of associated labor -- its rational use, and the more rapid and harmonious development of transportation and communications.

Part of the resolution is also devoted to tasks of communists in cultural and artistic activity. It is essential that we harmonize the socioeconomic position of workers in culture with the position of working people in other sections of associated labor. In the domain of supreme creativity, we will ensure the possibilities and resources for affirming our art and artistic achievements both at home and in the world. The resolution stresses as exceptionally important the significance of the plenum of cultural workers of the liberation front which represent a natural bridge for the flow of cultural work and ideas between generations, art schools, and directions.

We also must develop a consciousness of historical linkage between all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and, in particular, a linkage originating from the common revolution and its achievements, because in today's so contradictory, dangerous, and divided world, undisturbed economic, political, and cultural development is only possible in a community of this kind.

As for health tasks, Slovene Communists will be advocating that health is becoming a fundamental human and social value and that health is being appreciated as part of associated labor, which has an immediately important influence on increasing productivity and social development.

In the section on the tasks of communists in further developing all-people's defense and social self-protection, the resolution advocates the preservation of the achievements of the national liberation struggle, revolutionary continuity, overall social development, and the strengthening of socialist self-management. The LC will achieve this by strengthening ideological unity within its own ranks, ideopolitical work in the SAWP, trade unions, the Socialist Youth Federation, the veterans' federation, in social organizations and societies and, particularly, in local communities and organizations of associated labor.

Foreign policy and international activity, as a constituent part of our socialist self-management system, must also be a constituent part of the self-managing social process of decision-making. In connection with this, the LC will try and make this process of socialization more intensive and flow from formulations, acceptance, and implementation within the delegate system.

In the spirit of the policy of nonalignment, the Slovene LC is also for the intensification of the equal cooperation of Yugoslavia with European states and the developing countries, and with international, economic, scientific and cultural institutions in accordance with the 1975 Helsinki document.

It will support the comprehensive cooperation of Yugoslavia and advocate solidarity with and assistance for the national liberation movements in their legal and justified struggle.

The LC will stimulate comprehensive contacts and cooperation with the Slovene national communities in neighboring states in cultural, educational, sporting, economic, and other fields.

The final section of the resolution outlines the tasks of communists in implementing their leading role and in their ideotheoretical, organizational and action capability and development. It advocates, here, that the Slovene LC develop consistently as a revolutionary ideopolitical organization of the working class and working people in their struggle for socialism on the basis of self-management. The LC must mature more rapidly into the initiator and leading intenal force linking the self-managing and political activity of the masses. One of the strategically important tasks of LC members, through its activity, includes that of strengthening the vanguard role and the widespread activity of the SAWP, without which numerous democratic and creative connections between people are split.

The internal democratization of the LC, it says in the resolution, is possible only by strengthening relations on the principles of democratic centralism. For this reason, it is more than necessary that there be greater mutual responsibility for the implementation of the agreed conclusions and for the more consistent transcendence of all those aspirations which lead to the isolation of the leading LC organs and thus to their alienation from the membership.

The resolution states that the basic LC organizations are still operating in too isolated a way, and that in future, they should develop further the initiative, capability, and openness of LC members and should openly discuss questions confronting them in the work of the self-management organs, and in sociopolitical organizations and seek the possibilities for their progressive and democratic solution. The practice should also be introduced, after appropriate discussion in the basic LC organizations, of making more binding the conclusions and agreements accepted in individual forms of action integration.

In connection with the membership in the LC ranks, the resolution stipulates that the realization of the following criteria whould be even more resolute: the esteem of man as a personality, the capability of the democratic and creative way of interpersonal activities and the readiness to master ceaselessly new knowledge for work.

In order to hamper the phenomenon of leaderism, exaggerated professionalization and careerism in the organs, people who are conscious of the fact that the authority of an organ can be based on its collective capability should be chosen. Such a cadre transformation in the LC organs will facilitate the more rapid departure from the LC of all those who are not prepared to take on the burden of responsibility, self-denial, ceaseless learning, and collective work, it says at the end of the resolution adopted by the 10th Slovene LC Congress.

Reports Adopted

LD220906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 10th Slovene LC Congress continued work this morning with a plenary session. The delegates first adopted reports from four congress commissions in which a large number of congress participants voiced their views and proposals during the previous 2 days. Also adopted were reports on the work of the Slovene LC organs between the two congresses and a notice of the dissolution was given to the Slovene LC organs.

We are not defending weaknesses in the political system but only its fundamental principles, because the socialist self-management must reaffirm itself above all through economic efficiency. The basic criterion for the expansion of the socio-economic and political systems is the consolidation of the managing force of workers in the acquisition and distribution of income, and in particular in the socialization of past labor in all relationships of social reproduction. This is the main thought which set the tone to the discussion of 145 delegates in the commission for political system, said Ciril Ribicic, submitting a report on the commission's work.

The political system cannot be an end in itself, but must lead toward achieving better economic results, a speedier and more successful social development and the consolidation of power and self-management of the working class. The implementation of guidelines for the critical analysis and expansion of the political system in general is the component part of the struggle for seeking and strengthening self-managing solutions to the present economic crisis.

According to Ribicic the discussion showed that perseverence on the strategic lines of the constitutional concept of political system is not and should not be the basis for the defending of the present state of affairs. It must be the basic criterion and stimulus that would enable the necessary strong criticism of all that which is not in keeping with the guidelines in the normative realization and functioning of the system.

Special attention was drawn to the indispensable need for Slovenia to open itself up to Yugoslavia and to the world. Slovenia must develop itself as the republic of self-managing associated labor and as an open community which stimulates self-managing integration on the unified Yugoslav market and which is responsible not only for its own, but also for the joint Yugoslav development.

The discussion also showed that it is not necessary to change the principles on decisionmaking on joint interests in the federation, such as agreement seeking of republics and autonomous provinces, reciprocity and solidarity, equal participation in the organs of the federation and the responsibility of the Republic for its own development and the development of the socialist community in general. The delegates also drew attention to the fact that there is no need for any new organs, either in municipalities or the Republic, or in the federation. According to them what is necessary is an awareness about their own strength, good work and knowledge and responsible behavior. The delegates demanded that the new Central Committee establish tasks in the implementation of congress documents in a clear and concrete fashion immediately after the congress.

A higher qualitative level of economic activity, a respect for economic regulations and achievements of modern technology are, along with the expansion of one's own knowledge and the struggle against etatism and bureaucratization, the fundamental guidelines for material development and the way out of the economic crisis, warned 185 delegates and visitors in the Commission for Material Development. A report on its work was submitted by Ivo Marenk. No less important is the culture of work, creativity and the position of workers in social reproduction. The discussion stressed the need for a struggle against inflation and for a necessary differentiation between successful and poor quality work in the organizations of associated labor and also for the assessment of workers, which is a prerequisite for a greater degree of motivation and a more successful management. A reduced number of solutions reached by compromise in the economic policy and system, reliance on one's own efforts and the inclusion of top professional people in establishing modern production programs also leads to efforts to overcome contradictory processes in social reproduction.

The discussion supporting the implementation of joint development programs in the whole of the country as prerequisites for a more permanent inclusion in the international distribution of labor, on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources and economic interests.

Doubts about the pooling of private and social resources and the development of smaller economic units are unfounded, especially in the situation where Yugoslavia has more than 1 million unemployed. For this reason new technological solutions, innovation and flexibility, as was stressed, can also successfully develop within smaller systems which will complement and enrich the so-called main economy.

Social activities and social policy are the essential elements of the growth of social productivity, while the permanent additional training of workers should become the component part of their life and work.

A discussion on the draft resolution reaffirmend in all congress commissions the awareness of communists who maintain that the working class and the Slovene public should be offered realistic solutions to dilemmas as well as guidelines for work for the next 4 years. The delegates expressed their readiness to further consolidate the system of socialist self-management. The Commission for Resolution, Stands and Conclusions received more than 20 amendments from basic and municipal LC organizations. While congress commissions adopted 83 amendments to all the chapters of the proposed text.

The amendment above all contains proposals on how to secure the independent self-managing and economic position of organizations of associated labor and workers within them and how to overcome the difficult material position of some organizations on the basis of economic regulations, the recognition of scientified-technological achievements, and the restructiuring of economy. The ammendments also complement that part of the resolution which refers to the consolidation of the Slovene national identity and the Republic's development, the responsibility for the joint development of all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia as a whole, a more important social role of young people, the perfecting of the moral character of a communist and more favorable structure of membership.

Also adopted were proposals for the socialization of foreign policy and a separate statement on the condemnation of the latest U.S. aggression and the Libyan Jamarhiriyah.

The congress also adopted an amendment to the resolution on the responsibility of the LCY and the Slovene LC for political and economic situation in Kosovo, in which it expresses concern of the Slovene LC about the events in this province, its interest in curbing the counterrevolution, resolving the emigration problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins, the development of intranational relations on an equal footing, and the economic and social progress of this least-developed province.

The delegates of the 10th Slovene LC Congress adopted a proposal to carry out to the end a penal-legal and political rehabilitation of those sentenced in the Dachau trials, to restore human dignity to those who were handicapped, and to rectify all that can still be put right in this whole case.

This proposal was submitted to the congress by the Commission for Petitions and Complaints, which received the demand of Andrej Bohinc, and Ivan Razinger, former convicts of Dachau trials, as well as Irena Diehl, Marija Kosir, Elica Kranjc, Tat Janilicen and Leopoldina Sepinsek, wives of some of those who in the course of these trials were condemned to death and who were either executed or died during their sentences.

Examining these demands the commission proceeded from statements made by the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium and the SAWP Republic Conference in 1977 and 1984, referring to the political rehabilitation of those sentenced in Dachau trials. According to statements from 1984 serious mistakes were made, some of which unfortunately can no longer be corrected, which cannot be justified. The initiative was taken at the time to examine the circumstances which led to these trials and to eliminate the consequences of unfounded sentences.

On the basis of this a group of experts is already working to examine independently and with full responsibility, the trials and conditions in which they came about. The Executive Council passed a special decision on material compensation to be given to those who suffered damages while in prison and on a single-term assistance to the widows as well as on securing additional benefit to the pensions. Pension insurance has been regulated for everybody.

The congress accepted a proposal of the commission to restore to Muhamed Muhic his 1941 partisan certificate of service and to submit demands by Andrej Bohinc and Vlasto Kopac, who possess a recognized war veteran service certificate for examination to a separate commission comprised of holders of the Partisan certificate which should establish whether they comply with the criteria of the law on awarding the certificate and announce the conclusions in public.

Also adopted was a proposal to help Spanish Civil War veterans, innocently convicted in the Dachau trial, to realize their rights in keeping with the status of Spanish Civil War veterans. These rights, according to the effective regulations, cannot be realized unless the procedure is begun in their lifetime. The comradely arbitration of the Sloven LC Central Committee will examine demands to recognize the controversial service in the LC, as well as a possibility to recognize uninterrupted service to those who so wish. In this way the penal-legal and political rehabilitation will be completed and human dignity restored to those who were handicapped. The Commission for Petitions and Complaints examined 39 demands in all, of which this was the most important.

Statute Amendments Adopted

LD220603 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main amendments and addenda to the statute, adopted at the 10th Slovene LC Congress, refer above all to some principles of membership organization and relations in the LC. New provisions were added concerning the action linking in general -- and above all in organizations of associated labor -- work organizations comprising several basic organizations of associated labor and higher-education basic organizations of associated labor at universities in Ljubljana and Maribor.

LC organizations and organs are bound by the statute to monitor the activity and decisionmaking of working people and citizens in the political system and its institutions. They discuss this from the ideopolitical aspect, pass stands and conclusions, and organize the activity of communists in self-managing and sociopolitical organizations and communities.

A new feature is that presidents and secretaries of the Slovene LC organs are elected for the period of 4 years and that they cannot be elected twice consecutively. Unlike them, executive secretaries are also elected for 4 years but their mandate can be repeated.

The LC conference is introduced as a method of work and it is convened when necessary by the Central Committee, at least once in the period between two congresses. This gives an opportunity to members, basic organizations, and LC organs to have direct influence over the formulating and implementing of LC policy stands on the most important socioeconomic and other issues. The central Committee then examines initiatives, stands, and proposals of this conference and passes a decision in this connection.

In the section of the statute dealing with the historical role and foundations of the Slovene LC activity, a change was added concerning the role of the Slovene Communist Party in the founding of the Liberation Front.

In the previous text, it was written that the Slovene Communist Party gathered all the progressive forces in the Liberation Front, but the new provision should read "that in fateful days following the fascist occupation and the breaking off of Slovenia, the Slovene Communist Party took an initiative for founding the Liberation Front, in which were gathered all the progressive forces in the joint struggle of Yugoslav peoples for survival and liberation."

BRIEFS

MEDIA COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Warsaw, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio and Television (JRT), representing nine independent broadcasting organizations and their integral system, and the Polish Committee for Radio and TV was signed in Warsaw today. The agreement for the period from 1986-1988, envisages among other things the exchange of radio and tv programs, joint production of programs, exchange of tv and radio teams, journalists, and other contributors, as well as the exchange of technical services. The document, which should provide the basis for the continuation of cooperation under the 1976 agreement, also envisages participation in festivals, competitions, reviews of radio and tv programs, and other program performances organized by the two countries. The agreement was signed by Branko Puharic, representative of the JRT Executive Committee, and Wladyslaw Korczak vice chairman of the Committee for Polish Radio and TV. Members of the delegation will visit the Krakow Radio and TV Center. (Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD]